



DeKalb County Sheriff's Office

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE • 815-895-7260
CIVIL PROCESS • 815-895-7259
COMMUNICATION CENTER • 815-895-2155
CORRECTIONS/JAIL • 815-895-4177
FAX • 815-895-7235 - SHERIFF
FAX • 815-895-7275 - COMMUNICATIONS
FAX • 815-899-0777 - CORRECTIONS

May 22, 2017

"TO SERVE AND PROTECT"

ROGER A. SCOTT, SHERIFF

ANDREW SULLIVAN, CHIEF DEPUTY

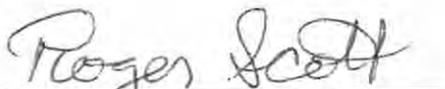
Honorable Dianne Leifheit
Chairperson Law and Justice

Sycamore, Illinois 60178

Dear Chairperson Leifheit and Committee Members:

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Report is intended to inform the Law and Justice Committee and citizens of DeKalb County of the activity of the Sheriff's Office. The report seeks to provide facts that are of interest and importance. We would like to thank all of those who were instrumental in the development of this report.

Respectfully,



Sheriff Roger Scott



Chief Deputy Andrew Sullivan

RS/jw



MISSION

Sheriff's Office Seal

– In 1982 the Sheriff's office seal was designed by Sheriff Wilbur B. Scott. The Sheriff's Office seal was designed to represent the people of DeKalb County to whom the Sheriff's Office is ultimately responsible.

The upper left quadrant represents agriculture, and our farmers and ranchers contribution to our nation and county. The stalk of corn represents DeKalb County's leading crop.

The upper right quadrant represents DeKalb County's industries, communities, transportation, and religious values.

The lower left represents DeKalb County's educational tradition.

The lower right represents the numerous recreational facilities in DeKalb County.

At the bottom of the seal is a banner displaying the year 1837, which represents the year DeKalb County was founded.

In the narrow circle surrounding the four quadrants can be found the words, Service, Pride, Integrity and Courage, which are the rules and guide for members of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office.

Sheriff's Office Primary Objective

– A Community free from crime and disorder remains an unachieved ideal; nevertheless consistent with the values of a free society, it is the primary objective of the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office to as closely as possible approach that ideal. In so doing, the Sheriff's Office recognizes both the statutory and judicial limitations of police authority and the constitutional rights of all persons. It is not the role of the Sheriff's Office to legislate, to render legal judgments, or to punish.

MANDATES

The Sheriff and his Deputies work together to fulfill the statutory and ethical obligation of the Office of Sheriff.

ILLINOIS COMPILED STATUTES

55 ILCS 5/3-6019 “Duties of the Sheriff: Sheriffs shall serve and execute, within their respective counties, and return all warrants, process, orders and judgments of every description that may be legally directed or delivered to them.....”

55 ILCS 5/3-6021 Conservator of the peace; each sheriff shall be conservator of the peace of his or her county, and shall prevent crime and maintain order of the citizens of that county and may arrest offenders on view.

55 ILCS 5/3-6035 “Supervisor of Safety; the office of Supervisor of Safety is hereby created for each county to be held by the Sheriff of the County.....”

730 ILCS 125/1 Jail Facilities

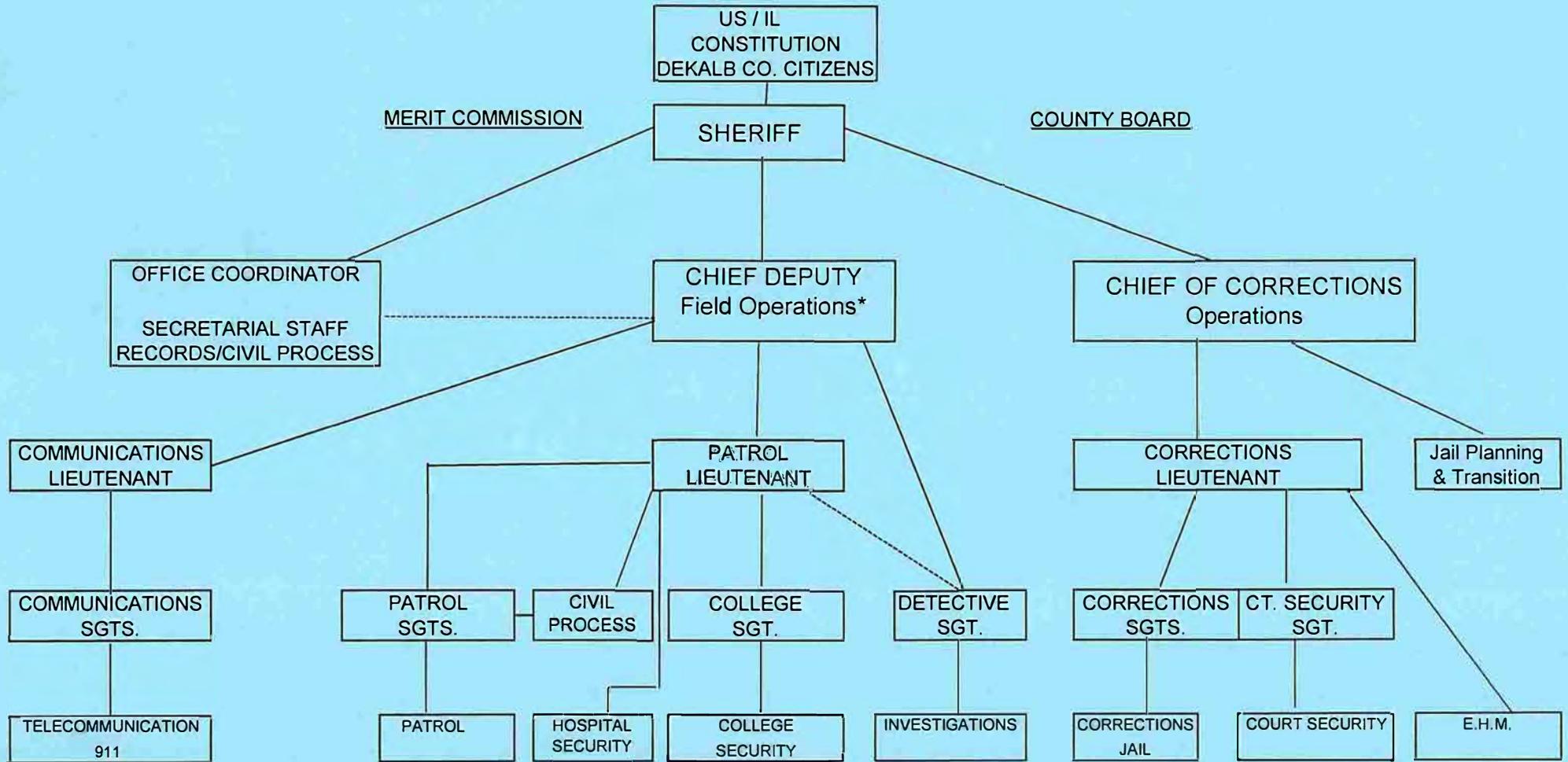
“There shall be kept and maintained in good and sufficient condition and repair, one or more jail facilities for use of each county within this state.....”

730 ILCS 125/2 Sheriff as Warden-Custody of Prisoners

“The Sheriff of each county in this State shall be the warden of the jail of the county, and have the custody of all prisoners in the jail.”

55 ILCS 5/3-6017 Sheriff shall have “custody and care of the Courthouse and jail ...”

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE**



ALL PERSONNEL ARE SUBJECT TO LAWFUL
ORDERS OF ANY RANKING OFFICER ; OFFICE
POLICY 100.609 GENERAL ORDER 10-60 SECTION
III; MERIT RULES ARTICLE VI#4

*second in command of Sheriff's Office



Effective January 2016

**REVENUE/REIMBURSEMENT
EARNED BY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
2016**

OFFICE FEES.....	\$ 175,000
CONTRACT POLICING/PARTNERSHIP ..	\$ 687,500
TOWER RENTAL	\$ 39,000
POLICE COMMUNICATION CONTRACT (small town police)	\$ 159,500
COMMUNICATION CONTRACTS	\$1,052,000
(Sycamore-Genoa)	
BOOKING FEES.....	\$ 3,400
SOCIAL SECURITY INCENTIVE	\$ 3,000
ELECTRONIC HOME MONITORING FEES	\$ 60,000
WORK RELEASE	\$ 11,000

Office Fees – Civil Process fees, Sheriff Sales & variety of other fees

Contract Policing Partnership –

Reimbursement for costs related to Sheriff's designated patrol/assignment for specific events or contracts

Tower Rental – limited rental spaces for cell phone companies on Sheriff's Communication Tower

Police Communication contract –

Cost sharing fees for police agencies in our Communication Center

Booking fees - \$30 fee for being processed through jail per inmate

Social Security Incentive –

Inmates incarcerated for more than 30 days, may lose social security benefits. This is federal regulation, jails send all booking information to social security administration (SSA), final determination by SSA. Jails earn \$400 per inmate, for each inmate as determined by SSA.

Electronic Home Monitoring reimbursement –

For equipment paid by those who are assigned to Electronic Monitoring

Work Release -

Inmate pays housing expense for being in jail, while being released to earn money at job

MERIT COMMISSION

Established 1970

Chairman Gene Lane – Kirkland

Kim Green - DeKalb

Secretary Todd Walker – Genoa

The Sheriff's Office Merit Commission is made up of three citizens, who serve six year staggered terms on the Commission. They are appointed by the Sheriff but must be approved by a majority of the County Board. The Commission is responsible for overseeing the testing and certification of all positions within the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff may not hire full time Deputy Sheriff's or promote appropriate individuals unless they are certified as eligible by the Merit Commission. The Merit Commission is one of the options regarding disciplinary appeals within the Sheriff's Office.

The Merit Commission is vital in maintaining the integrity and professionalism of the Sheriff's Office. We sincerely appreciate the service of the Merit Commissioners.

The Merit Commission met approximately 14 times in 2016, these meetings included quarterly meetings, disciplinary hearings, and recruit testing.

DeKalb County Sheriff's Office
Merit Commission

2014 Rules & Regulations



To Serve and Protect

THANK – YOU JENNY



Jenny receiving well deserved recognition Citizens Academy XXIII March 16, 2017

Deputy Jenny Willis who could be called the “Face of the Sheriff’s Office” is retiring at the end of June. She has served DeKalb County for 37 years with diligence and joyfulness. Jenny began her career by serving from 1974-1980 with the Sheriff’ Office as a radio operator in the “old jail” located where the current administrative building now stands. From there she left for a few years, but returned to fill key roles in the DeKalb County States Attorney’s Office for 15 years, before returning to the Sheriff’s Office in the critical and highly visible position of Office Coordinator in January of 2001.

In that position, she has successfully fulfilled responsibilities too numerous and varied to list. She accomplished this during challenging and often stressful conditions, always helping the Sheriff’s Office as a whole to continue to move forward, and doing her best to keep the Sheriff out of trouble.

She is indeed the face of the Sheriff’s Office to all those who came her way. Those included hundreds of Sheriff’s employees, citizens in need, lawyers, inmates, other county employees, police officers from all over, and countless others. Despite the challenges of her position, she treated all with courtesy, joyfulness, professionalism, while sharing a wonderful and unique sense of humor. As a further sign of her dedication she has participated in the recruitment and training of her quality and able replacement, Ashley Carlson.

On behalf of many we say Thank-You Jenny, Have a great retirement!

Sheriff Roger Scott

SECRETARIAL STAFF

2016

Jeanette Willis

Alice Pahnke

Pam Prebil

Karin Strausberger

Ashley Carlson

Whitney Marsh

The secretarial staff is responsible for a wide variety of vital functions. They are responsible for 99% of all typed police reports, maintaining criminal files, handling Sheriff's Office correspondence, the billing and filing of civil process, Freedom of Information requests and many other vital responsibilities. Secretaries are also the first point of contact for citizens who enter the Public Safety Building during business hours. Their goal is to be responsive to all citizens provide service with as little bureaucracy as possible. It would be very difficult to quantify the work production of the secretarial staff, suffice it to say they are essential to the efficient and effective operation of the Sheriff's Office.

As new technology is introduced to the County and become available for our use, the secretarial staff is able to become increasingly proficient yet maintaining quality work as volume increases with the ever changing of the times.



CIVIL PROCESS

Civil process is the serving and executing of orders and judgments. This is one of the many duties mandated for the Sheriff's Office in the State of Illinois. Example of Civil Process includes small claims, orders, divorce papers, evictions, and a variety of legal documents. Currently, one full time deputy handles Civil Process, with the assistance from the Sheriff's Office secretaries and regular patrol deputies.

Please find below a specific comparison between Civil Process revenue, and workload over the last three years.

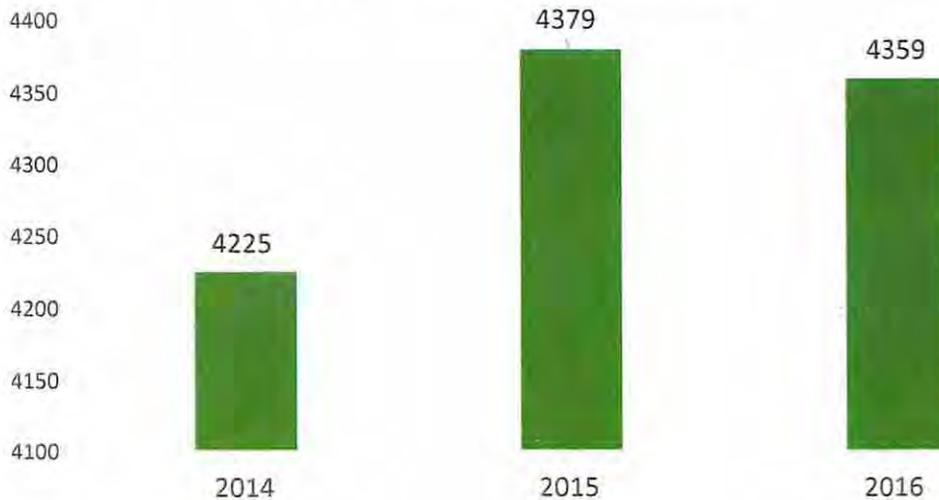
YEAR	**FREE PAPERS RECEIVED	PAID PAPERS RECEIVED	TOTAL	AMOUNT
2014	2175	2029	4225	\$100,000
2015	2124	2255	4379	\$ 95,598
2016	2384	1975	4359	\$102,095

* Some payments are still outstanding at the time of data collections.

** Free Papers are those mandated by the law free service. The States Attorney's Office accounts for approximately 75% of those "Free Papers."

2014 SHERIFF SALES # 270 2015 SHERIFF SALES # 198 2016 SHERIFF SALES # 124

CIVIL PROCESS COMPARISION



2016 CIVIL PROCESS STATS

PAID PAPERS

1975

FREE PAPERS

801

SA PAPERS

1583

ORDER OF PROTECTIONS

(INCLUDING EXTENSIONS/EXPARTE/PLENARY/ETC)

600

STALKING & NO CONTACT ORDERS

(INCLUDING EXTENSIONS/EXPARTE/PLENARY/ETC)

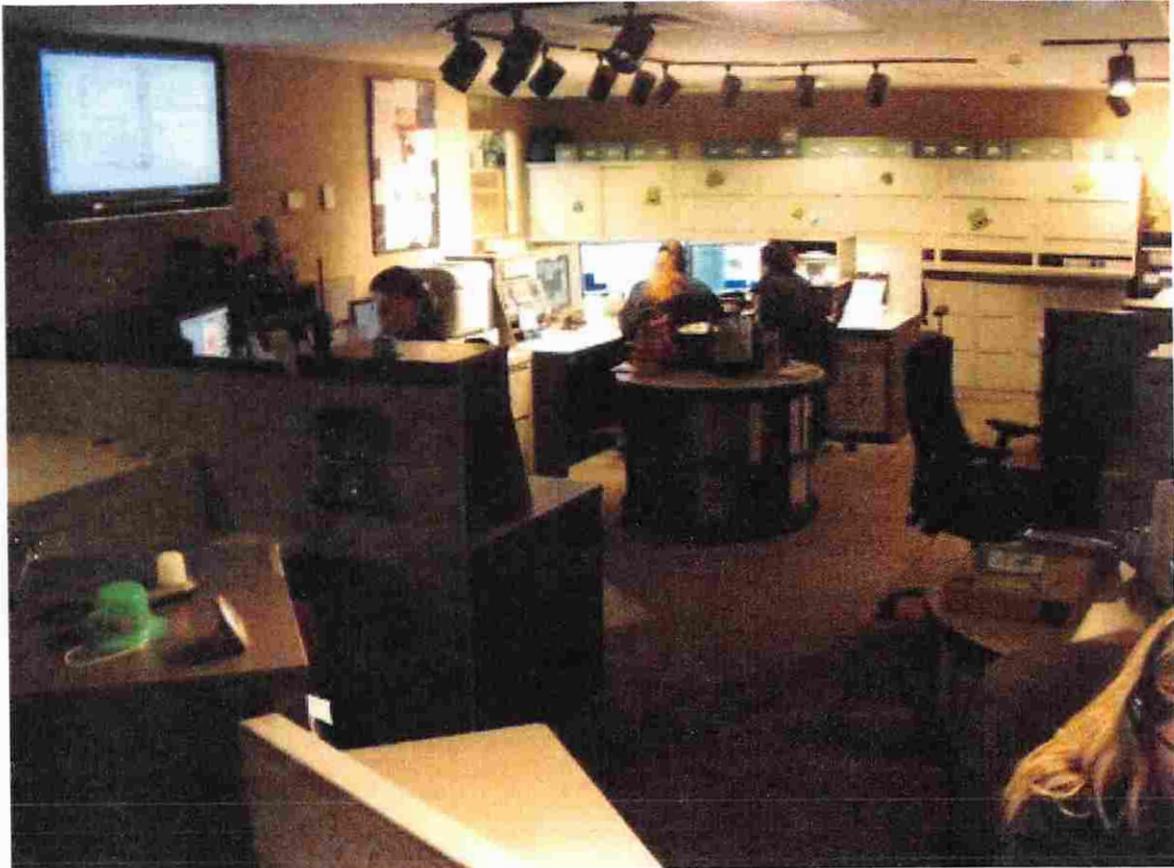
80

TOTAL PAPERS RECEIVED = 4359

TOTAL FEES DEPOSITED = \$102,095

2016

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
“THE FIRST OF THE FIRST RESPONDERS”**



9-1-1 CENTER

LIEUTENANT VAN B. BOMAR, DIVISION COMMANDER

DEKALB COUNTY SHERIFF'S COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The citizens of DeKalb County depend on our Telecommunicators to answer both emergency as well as non-emergency calls for help and to dispatch the appropriate police, fire, or medical personnel 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. Although seldom seen by the average citizen, these Deputies are the first line of defense in Public Safety and a vital link in getting emergency help quickly and where it's most needed most. They are not only responsible for the Sheriff's Office and rural areas of the county, but also answer phones and dispatch police, fire, and medical units for twenty-two additional agencies throughout this county and into parts of Kane, LaSalle, and Lee Counties.

In 2016, the division was staffed on average, with twenty to twenty-one full time Telecommunicators, four working Telecommunications Sergeants and one Lieutenant. No matter what the staffing levels are, a minimum of five are on-duty during peak hours, with only four during the normally slower periods. At a minimum, every shift is comprised of at least one Telecommunicator assigned as a call-taker to answer the phones, three Telecommunicators to handle the dispatching and associated radio traffic of the police, fire and medical units. The answering of emergency, non-emergency, and administrative telephone calls, coming into the division, is shared by everyone and is not just the responsibility of the one call-taker. This insures that each and every telephone call, made to this Communications Center is answered promptly and handled personally by one of our Telecommunicators. Answering the phone is probably the most important and time consuming jobs they have, in addition to the time they spend handling and maintaining the county warrants and other court paperwork. It is impossible to know exactly how many telephone calls are handled yearly within the division, but the estimate is approximately 300,000.

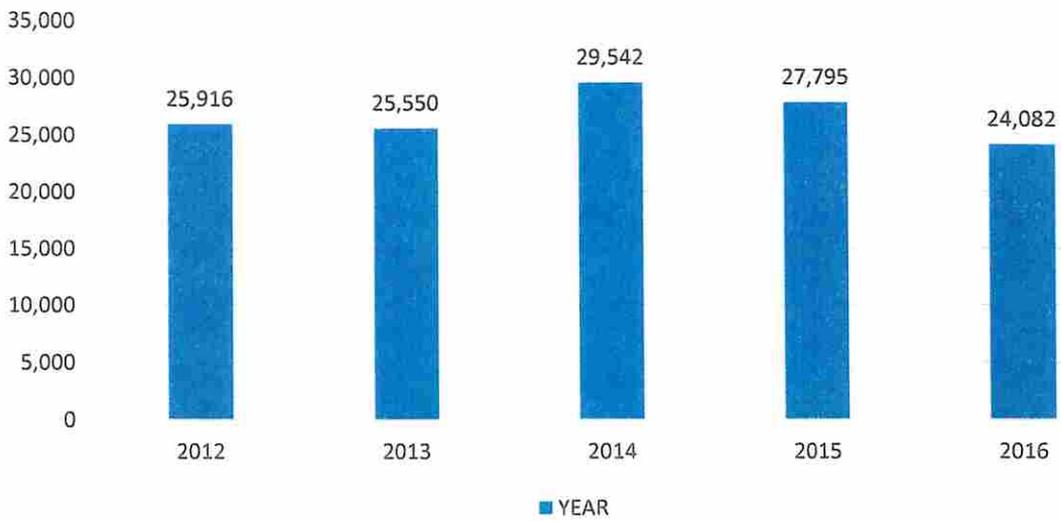
Telecommunicators are dedicated professionals that often work under extremely stressful conditions. Few jobs require as many emergency decisions during an eight-hour shift, and yet few jobs are as personally rewarding.

The following charts and graphs only represent portion of the job they do, 24-hours a day 365 days a year.

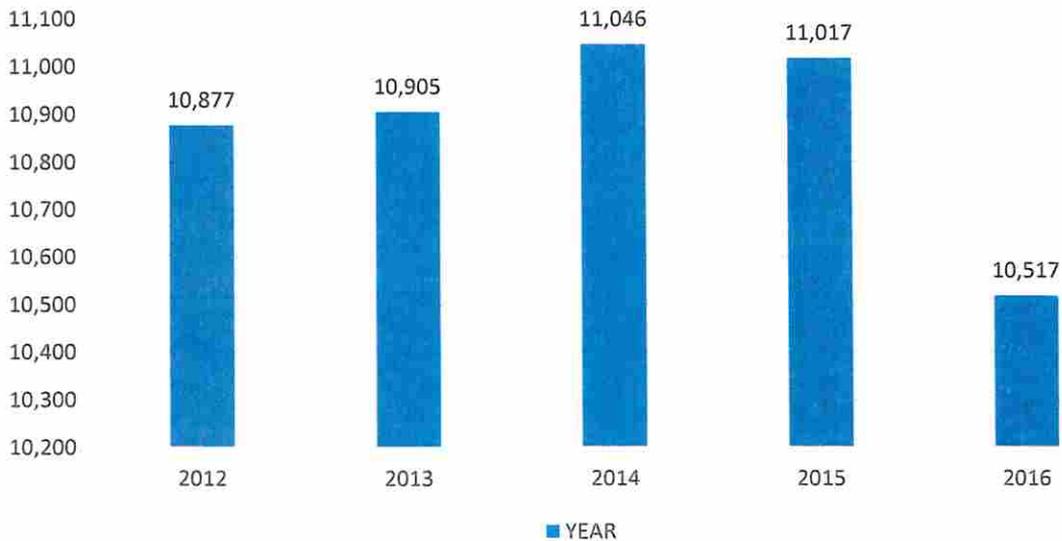
9-1-1 CALL-TAKING

The Sheriff's Office Communications Division is the largest of four 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPS) within DeKalb County. During 2016, the Sheriff's Office received an estimated 24,082 Enhanced 911 calls. The first chart shows the number of estimated 911 calls received at the Sheriff's Office over the last five years. The 2nd chart shows the number of estimated calls received that resulted in the dispatch of a police, fire, and/or EMS agency by the Sheriff's Office.

9-1-1 CALLS RECEIVED



9-1-1 CALLS DISPATCHED

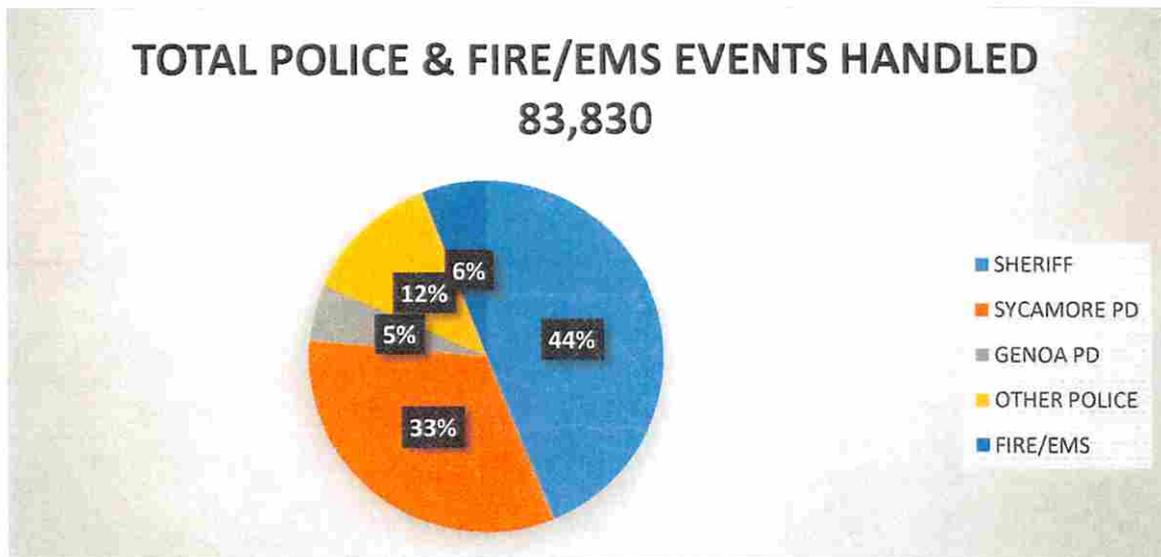




EVENTS HANDLED

The Sheriff's Office, nine additional police agencies and twelve fire/EMS agencies are all dispatched from one of three consoles within the Division. The Sheriff's Office and seven part-time police agencies all share one radio frequency and are handled at one console. The Sycamore and Genoa Police Departments are handled at a second radio console. In April 2016, we started our Radio Merging Program which consist of merging the Sycamore and Genoa Police Departments radios to the Sheriff's Office radio consoles during the hours of 11:00pm to 7:00am Sunday night through Monday mornings. During this time, all law enforcement agencies are dispatch one operator on the Sheriff's Office console. In June of 2016, we expanded the program to seven days a week, and in late 2016, we expanded the times from 8 hours to 12 hours (6:30pm-6:30am) seven days a week.

All twelve fire/EMS agencies, we dispatch for, are handled together at the third console. Though they made up only 6% of the total number of events handled last year, it's important to keep in mind that their individual events (both fire and medical emergencies) require much more time and radio traffic and puts more stress on the individual Telecommunicator than the typical police event does.

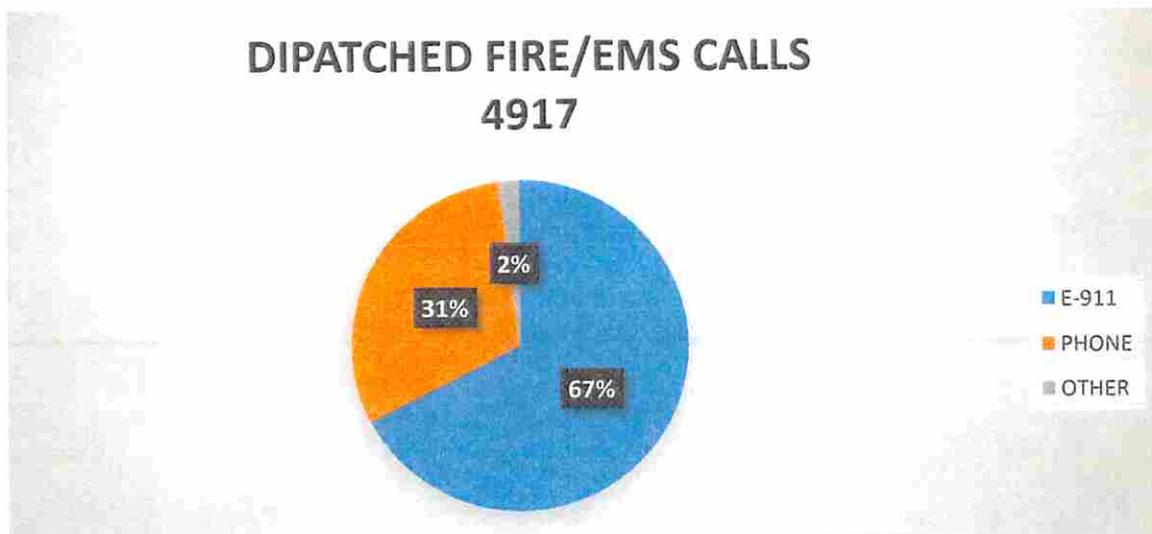
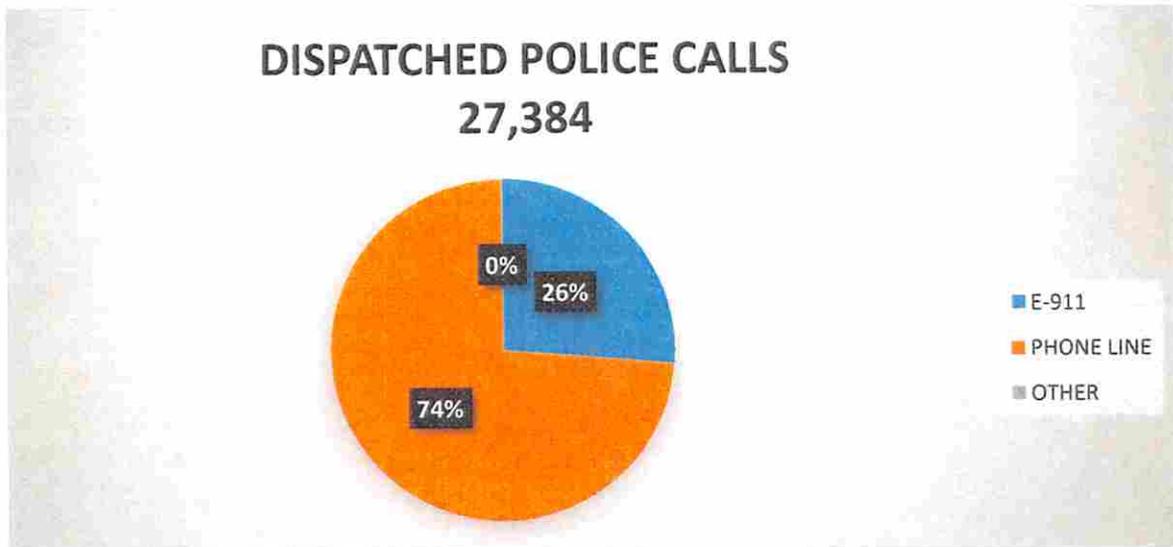


The content and nature of all communications back and forth between the Dispatch Center and officer, firemen, EMS personnel, etc. needs to be manually entered into either one of the CAD Event Reports shown above or into a separate log file within the same CAD system.

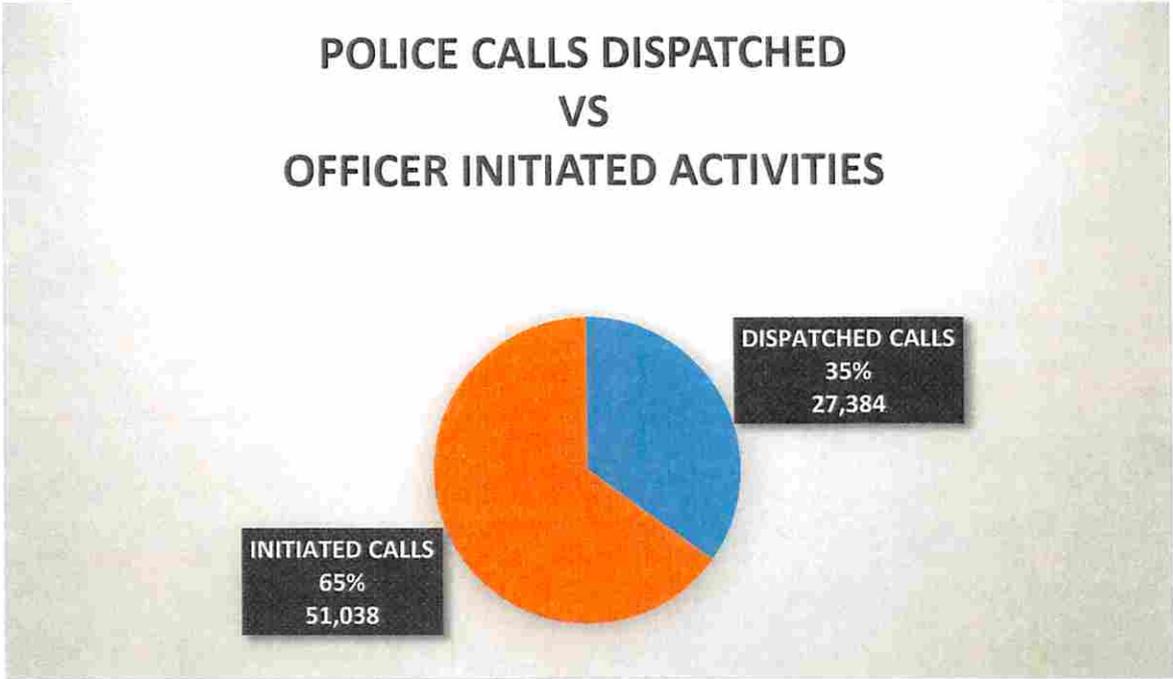
DISPATCHED CALLS

This office still receives many emergency calls via traditional 11-digit phone lines. Approximately 26% of all calls dispatched to police are generated by a call to 9-1-1. It is important to know that the 9-1-1 calls are approximate number. This is due to the fact that some transferred 9-1-1 calls, comes in on our dedicated 9-1-1 line which is a 11-digit phone line even though these calls are actually 9-1-1 calls. Currently, we do not have a way to separate these calls which would the percentages of our 9-1-1 calls higher. A small number was generated by some means other than a phone call. Examples of this would be someone that walks into a Police or Fire Department to report something in person, or something that is reported over one of the many radio frequencies we monitor.

Fire and medical calls historically are just the opposite and have a higher percentage that comes in via 9-1-1 vs the 11-digit phone lines. The vast majority of these types of calls are true emergencies requiring an immediate response.



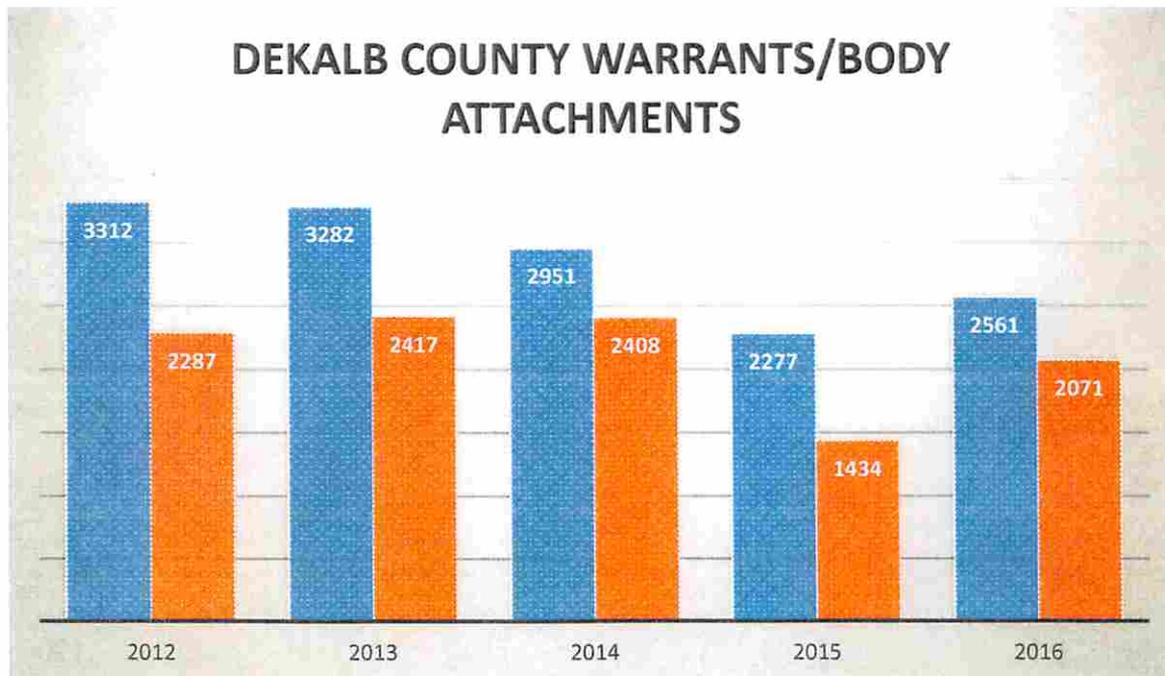
The types of events of events police handle are generally broken down into two distinct categories calls that are dispatched to them and events initiated by the officers themselves. Examples of self-initiated events include traffic stops, business checks, motorist assists or anything else the officer would come across during the normal course of the day or as part of a routine patrol.



ADDITIONAL DUTIES

The Telecommunicators at the Sheriff's Office are not only responsible for call-taking and dispatching, but need to squeeze in many other duties as well. One of the most time consuming is the maintenance and storage of all Warrants and Body Attachments issued by the courts in DeKalb County, as well as other counties that may be sent to us for service. These legal documents first have to be proof read for any mistakes, entered into the State's Law Enforcement Agency Data System (LEADS), and then a second time into our in-house records system. The Division stores and maintains these records, keeping them updated in both systems from the time they were issued by the courts, until the time they are served or recalled by the courts.

The time spent maintaining a single warrant over its life span averages 45 minutes to an hour. This may not sound like a lot until you realize there were 2,561 new warrants received in the Communications Center last year and that we currently hold and maintain over 5,100 active Warrants and Body Attachments. The entry and maintenance of these documents require many dedicated hours and attention to ensure accuracy. The chart below shows how many warrants were received (first column) and how many were served (second column).



TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

In addition to initial training, Telecommunicators are now required by the State of Illinois to be licensed in emergency dispatch, and to maintain that license with 48 hours of continuing education every four years (broken down into 12-hours each of the four years). This training may consist of recertifying every two years in emergency medical dispatch, police dispatch and fire dispatch, along with CPR, doing a ride along with police/fire agencies, or attending any class relating to 9-1-1 dispatching. The liability of a 9-1-1 Telecommunicator has increased tremendously over the years, placing an even heavier, stressful burden on them. Besides the training necessary for 9-1-1 dispatching, the Telecommunicators are also required to be certified in using the statewide-computer utilized as a part of police dispatching and entry of computerized hot files (e.g. warrants, orders of protection, stolen vehicles, etc.). They are also required to be recertified in this area every two years.



Dispatching is like reading a best-selling suspense novel with the last chapter torn out. "We are the ears until the eyes arrive"



2016 PATROL DIVISION



Patrol Division

Lieutenant Jim Burgh, Division Commander

The Patrol Division of the Sheriff's Office is responsible for providing all facets of law enforcement to the citizens of DeKalb County. This includes calls for service, responding to accidents and weather related problems. The Sheriff's Office covers approximately 1100 miles of rural roads within 634 square miles. The Patrol Division provides police service to rural residents throughout the county, as well as those who live in towns and villages.

In 1994, the Sheriff's Office established policing partnerships with two other governmental units to provide specified police services. Those units of government are the Village of Shabbona and Kishwaukee College. In the summer of 2009, Kishwaukee College expanded their policing partnership program by adding a third full-time deputy.

In 2002, Kishwaukee Hospital was added to the policing partnership program.

The Patrol Division has deputies and sergeants assigned in the following manner:

Regular Patrol – Sergeants	4
Regular Patrol - Deputies	20
Kishwaukee College - Sergeant	1
Kishwaukee College - Deputies	2
Electronic Home Monitoring	1
Civil Process	1
Northwestern Medicine Kishwaukee Hospital	1

The assignments mentioned above are under ideal circumstances. However, due to retirement, some turnover and transfers, it is rare that the Division is at full staffing levels.

2016
Average Response Time
By Zone and Category
Sheriff-Patrol

TYPE	North	Central	South	County-wide
		<i>Emergency Call Examples</i>		2016 (2015)
Accident with Injuries	9:48	6:30	10:54	8:36 (9:45)
Domestic Disturbance	11:19	8:38	18:25	10:28 (10:15)
		<i>Non Emergency Examples</i>		
Accidents with no Injuries	13:23	12:54	13:48	13:47 (14:15)
Suspicious Persons/Vehicles	13:23	12:54	13:48	13:47 (13:48)
		<i>All Calls Average</i>		
All Dispatch Calls	17:03	10:45	15:01	17:10 (16:27)

Time is shown in minutes and seconds

- NORTH ZONE = State Route 64 – North County Line
- CENTRAL ZONE = State Route 64 – South to Perry Road
- SOUTH ZONE = South of Perry Road-South County Line

2016 FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%
TOTAL DISPATCHED CALLS	9,538	9,595	9,602	8,961	9153	+2.14
ACCIDENTS	738	830	807	783	726	-7.28
TRAFFIC ARRESTS	4,325	3,974	4,455	3,549	3621	+2.03
CIVIL PROCESS	4,418	4,771	4,225	4,379	4359	-0.46
TRAFFIC STOPS	6,985	7,327	7,998	6,864	6383	-7.01

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patrol Deputies performed over 11,000 functions that are not documented with a traditional reporting format. Some of these functions include: concentrated patrols, extra patrols, house checks, warrant service, school walk through, assist motorists, etc.

Incidents by Officer/Shift *Reported Date: 01/01/2015 – 12/31/2015*

Officer	Acc. PD	Acc. PI	Domes- tics	Dom. Batt	Battery	Burg- lary	Theft	Crim. Dmg	Sex Assault	Sex Offense	Misc.	Total	Traffic Citations	Warrant Arrests	Criminal Arrests
First shift	206	97	33	15	11	7	56	80	1	1	1,266	1,773	1,281	60	95
Second Shift	264	90	76	33	18	5	42	38	0	0	1,296	1,862	1,312	86	154
Third Shift	95	43	29	9	10	0	14	15	0	0	679	894	956	28	110
TOTALS	565	230	138	57	39	12	112	133	1	1	3,241	4,529	3,549	174	359

Incidents by Officer/Shift *Reported Date: 01/01/2016 – 12/31/2016*

Officer	Acc. PD	Acc. PI	Domes- tics	Dom. Batt	Battery	Burg- lary	Theft	Crim. Dmg	Sex Assault	Sex Offense	Misc.	Total	Traffic Citations	Warrant Arrests	Criminal Arrests
First shift	219	118	41	15	12	5	55	61	0	2	1471	1936	1293	103	104
Second Shift	241	97	88	19	17	14	31	46	1	10	1390	1951	1301	110	136
Third Shift	84	54	42	11	9	1	4	15	0	3	736	957	1027	37	101
TOTALS	544	269	171	45	38	20	90	122	1	15	3597	4844	3621	250	341

3-year-old trapped in car seat underwater outside Sycamore

SYCAMORE – A 3-year-old girl was flown Wednesday to Central DuPage Hospital with serious injuries after a crash left her trapped in a car partially submerged in 3 feet of water, police said.

Alaya Ochoa was in her car seat in the back seat of a 2013 Hyundai sedan that drove off the side of a bridge and landed upside down in a creek Wednesday afternoon, triggering a frantic effort to free her, police said. A witness called 911 at 12:26 p.m. Wednesday to report that a vehicle had gone off the road and was underwater near 25086 N. First St., west of Sycamore.

DeKalb County Sheriff's deputies and firefighters from the Sycamore and DeKalb fire departments responded to the scene and arrived to find the vehicle on its roof and underwater, according to a news release.

Quaasha Johnson, 24, of the 300 block of Moseley Street, Elgin, who was driving, was able to escape the vehicle, but her daughter, Alaya Ochoa, was trapped inside, strapped in her car seat. First responders went into the water and lifted the vehicle up in order to free the girl, Sullivan said.



The Hyundai was headed north on First Street south of Route 64 when it left the road, went over the guardrail and landed in the water. There were no other vehicles involved, Sullivan said. Police believe the crash was an accident, Sullivan said. The incident remains under investigation by the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office. No one has been cited in connection with the crash. Ochoa and her mother initially were taken to Kishwaukee Hospital. Ochoa later was taken to Central DuPage Hospital, DeKalb County Sheriff's Chief Deputy Andy Sullivan said. At the time, police reported the 3-year-old was in serious condition. Kishwaukee Hospital spokeswoman Theresa Komitas declined to comment on Ochoa's condition because she is a child. Johnson since has been released from the hospital, Komitas said.



Smith, Katie. "3-year old trapped in car seat underwater outside Sycamore." The Daily Chronicle-DeKalb 6 July 2016.

2016

TRAFFIC CRASH

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

2016 TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT AND SUMMARY

	2015	2016	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL # OF CRASHES	783	726	-7.28
PERSONAL INJURY CRASHES	169	147	-13.02
NON-INJURY CRASHES	614	575	-6.35
PERSONS INJURED	236	213	-9.75
FATALITIES*	12	5	-58.33
FATAL CRASHES	12	5	-58.33

*Reflects all fatal crashes in DeKalb County regardless of jurisdiction

TYPE OF RURAL HIGHWAY

	2015	2016	PERCENT CHANGE
COUNTY/TOWNSHIP	485	454	-6.39
STATE HIGHWAY	209	227	+8.61
GRAVEL ROADWAY	12	11	-8.33
PRIVATE PROPERTY	70	73	+4.29
VILLIAGE LIMITS	30	18	-40.00

PRIMARY CAUSE TOP INTERSECTION

2016

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD

15 FAILED TO REDUCE SPEED

6 FOLLOWED TOO CLOSLY

3 DISTRACTED DRIVERS

2 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY

PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD

3 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY

2 DISTRACTED DRIVERS

4 FOLLOWED TOO CLOSLY

3 DISOBEYED TRAFFIC SIGNAL

PEACE ROAD/FAIRVIEW ROAD

3 FAILED TO REDUCE SPEED

7 FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY

2 DISTRACTED DRIVERS

1 WEATHER

PLANK ROAD/MOOSERANGE ROAD

1 FOLLOWED TOO CLOSLY

3 ANIMALS

1 IMPROPER LANE USAGE

3 EXCEEDING SAFE SPEED FOR ROAD CONDITIONS

INTERSECTION RELATED CRASHES

2016

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD	45
PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD	16
PLANK ROAD / MOOSERANGE ROAD	12
PEACE ROAD/FAIRVIEW ROAD	10

2015

STATE RTE 64 / PEACE ROAD	36
PEACE ROAD / BARBER GREENE ROAD	15
PLANK ROAD / LUKENS ROAD	11
SOMONAUK ROAD / SUYDAM ROAD	9

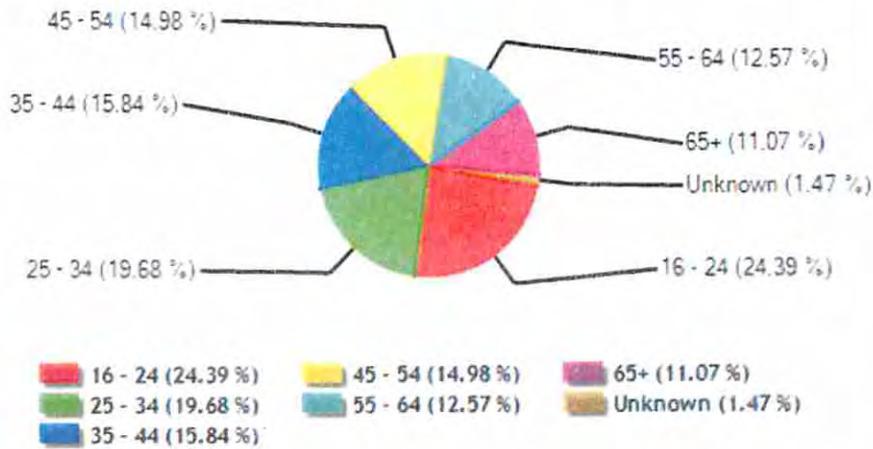
<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1- FRANKLIN	29	3.99
2- KINGSTON	68	9.37
3- GENOA	42	5.79
4- SOUTH GROVE	20	2.75
5- MAYFIELD	51	7.02
6- SYCAMORE	123*	13.28
7- MALTA	35	7.15
8- DEKALB	103	16.94
9- CORTLAND	75	10.33
10- MILAN	16	2.20
11- AFTON	21	2.89
12- PIERCE	23	3.17
13- SHABBONA	22	3.07
14- CLINTON	24	3.96
15- SQUAW GROVE	19	4.09
16- PAW PAW	15	1.40
17- VICTOR	9**	1.24
18- SOMONAUK	28	3.86
19- SANDWICH	31	4.27

***HIGHEST TRAFFIC CRASH TOTAL FOR TOWNSHIP**

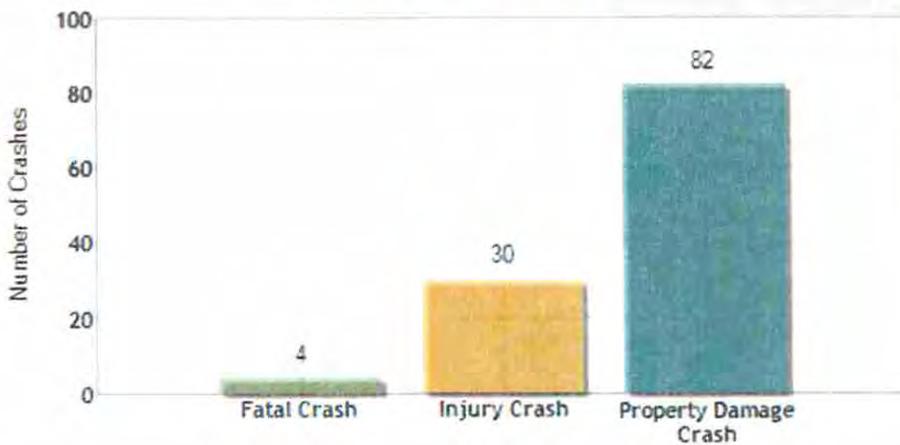
****LOWEST TRAFFIC CRASH TOTAL FOR TOWNSHIP**

TRAFFIC CRASH BY SHIFT	TOTAL	PERCENT
0600 HRS – 1800 HRS =	511	70.39
1800 HRS – 0600 HRS =	215	29.61

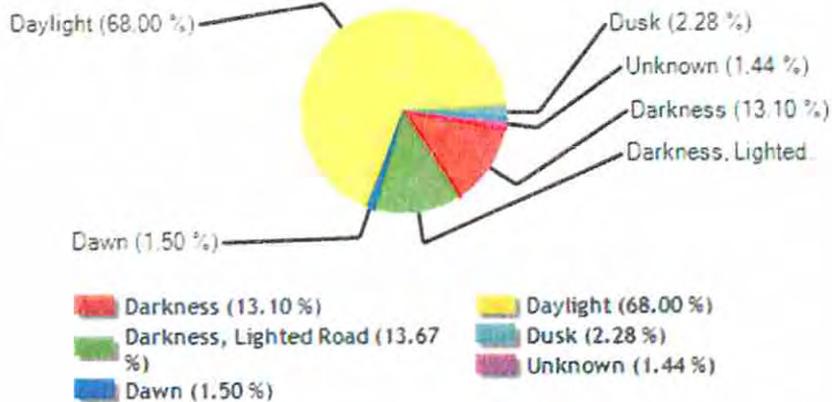
Age of Driver



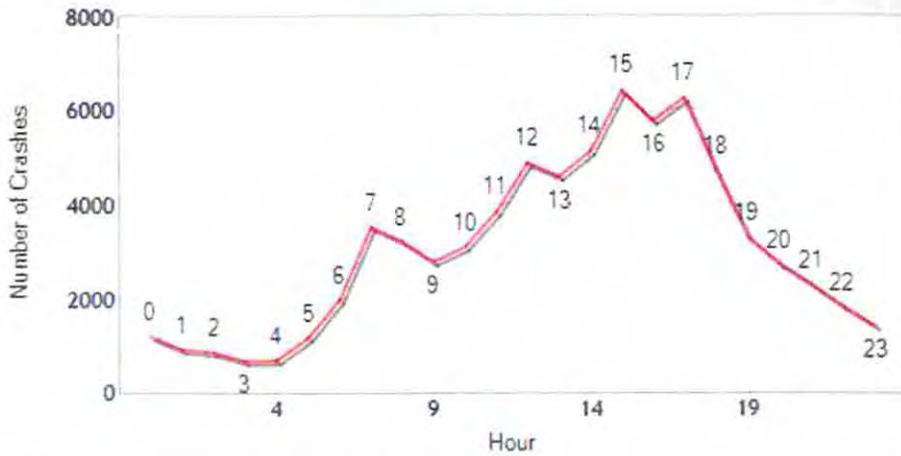
Reports by Type



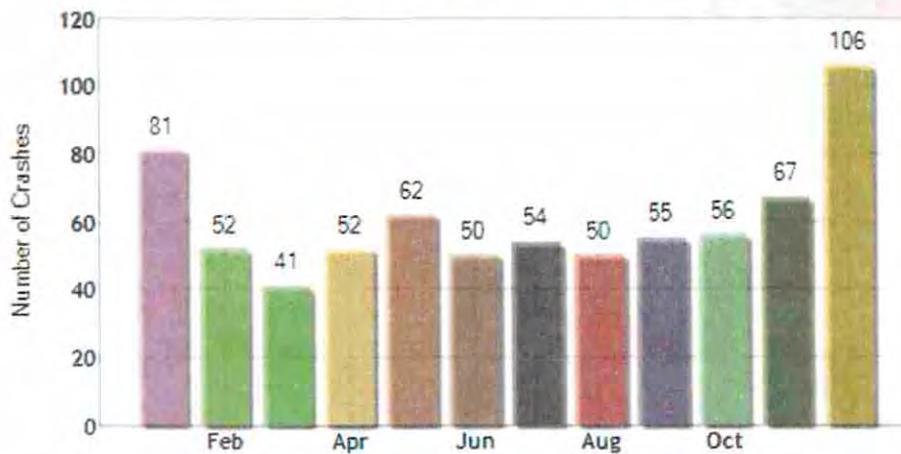
Light Condition



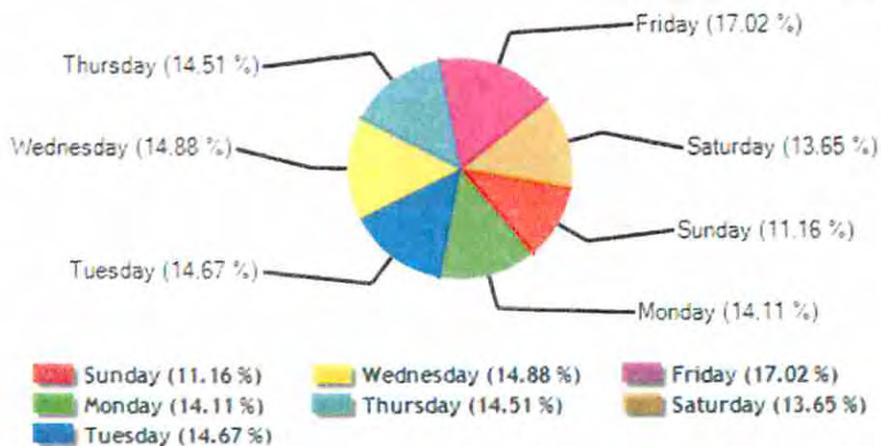
Time of Day



Reports by Month



Days of Week



2016 DEATH & ALCOHOL ON DEKALB COUNTY HIGHWAYS



**DON'T
DRINK
AND 
DRIVE**

FATAL ACCIDENTS

DATE	LOCATION	INVESTIGATING	NUMBER	CAUSE
01/01/16	Genoa RD	Sheriff	1	Too Fast for Conditions
04/29/16	Somonauk/Harter	Sheriff	1	Alcohol Related
05/05/16	Rt 23/Chicago RD	Sheriff	1	Disobeyed Stop Sign
08/06/16	Old State/Glidden RD	Sheriff	1	Failure to Yield Turning
04/03/16	100 N. Green St	Somonauk	1	Disobeyed Railroad

The following is a compilation of fatalities and alcohol relationships since 2006 in all jurisdictions of DeKalb County:

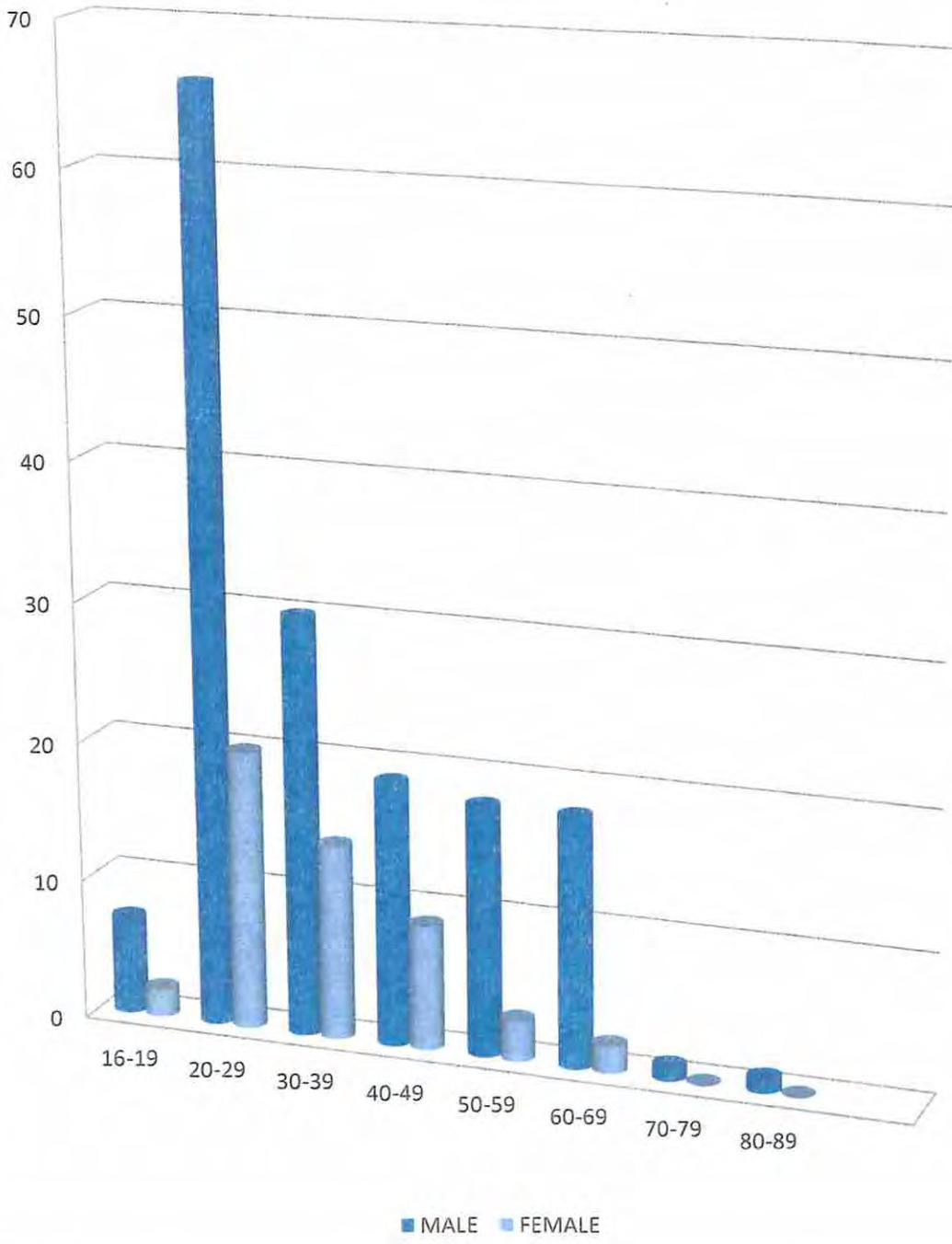
YEAR	FATAL ACCIDENTS	%ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED	FATALITIES	% ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
2016	5	20%	5	20%
2015	12	41%	13	41%
2014	10	30%	10	30%
2013	9	11%	11	9%
2012	6	16%	6	16%
2011	4	50%	6	50%
2010	6	50%	6	50%
2009	12	25%	12	25%
2008	16	2%	19	2%
2007	12	2%	13	2%
2006	5	60%	6	40%

2016 DUI and Zero Tolerance 194 Total Arrests

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89
MALE	7	66	30	19	18	8	1	1
FEMALE	2	20	14	9	3	2	0	0

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
Dayshift 0600 to 1800	8	5	3	3	3	3	5
Nightshift 1800 to 0600	34	9	11	8	19	21	61

2016 DUI Arrest by Age





Illinois Department
of Transportation
Division of Traffic Safety



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BUREAU OF SAFETY PROGRAMS AND ENGINEERING SUSTAINED TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

In 2016 the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office participated in the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) Sustained Traffic Enforcement Program, or STEP. This program, administered by IDOT, allocates federal National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) dollars to local, county, and state police agencies to increase patrols focusing on impaired and distracted driving. In 2016, the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office was awarded \$31,200 in grant funds which allowed us to supplement our normal patrols with additional deputies whose sole focus was on arresting drunk drivers, and citing those not wearing seat belts or using cellular phones without hands free devices.

In 2016 the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office participated in 5 campaigns throughout the year; Super Bowl, St. Patrick's Day, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas/New Years. Several more campaigns were planned, however, due to staffing shortages and the ongoing budget battles with the State of Illinois, we were not able to participate. During the above campaigns, sheriff's deputies worked:

143.5 total hours of impaired driving (DUI) enforcement

172 total hours of seat belt and distracted driving enforcement

Writing a total of **341** citations broken down into the following major categories:

DUI Arrests:	16
Seat Belt:	71
Driving with Suspended/Revoked License:	18
No Insurance:	37
Speeding:	78
Cell Phone Use:	30
Other:	91

Kishwaukee College

2016



DeKalb County Sheriff

Kishwaukee College Incident report

2016

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office has been a proud partner of Kishwaukee College since 1994. The Sheriff's Office is committed to providing high quality police and public safety services to our Kishwaukee College community.

Our *Mission* is to ensure safety and security of the students, employees and visitors of our campus community, while protecting college assets, and preventing and investigating crime.

In 2016, Kishwaukee College was staffed with two Deputies and one Sergeant. Specific responsibilities included but were not limited to:

- Crime prevention patrols done on foot and in car.
- Traffic and parking enforcement
- Lost and found
- Safety escorts
- Motorist assists
- Crash investigations
- Security at special events
- First aid response
- Monitoring video surveillance system

Criminal Incidents and Service Related Incidents *

Incidents	Total	Incidents	Total
911 hang-up investigations	5	Domestic Disturbance	
Abandoned vehicle		Disorderly conduct	8
Aggravated battery		Drugs	
Alarms	4	Driving complaint	1
Animal	1	Escorts	4
Assault		Fight call	1
Assist Citizen	28	Fraud	4
Assist Faculty	25	Harassment	1
Assist Fire (medical and fire calls)	6	Intoxicated student/staff	1
Assist motorist	59	Lost and found	19
Assist other agency	11	Motor vehicle accident	8

Criminal Incidents and Service Related Incidents cont....*

Incidents	Total	Incidents	Total
Assist Sheriff's Office	19	Parking complaints	7
Battery	2	Parking citations	12
Bomb threat		Public presentation	3
Burglary		Sex offender	
Burglary to motor vehicle		Stalking	1
Check status		Suspicious activity	3
Child custody		Suspicious person	4
Criminal arrests	2	Theft	18
Criminal damage to property	12	Threat	2
Criminal damage to vehicle	1	Threat assessment	2
Civil problems		Traffic arrests	1
Civil process		Trespass	3
Disorderly conduct	8	Violation of student code of conduct	5

2016
DeKalb County Sheriff's Office
Annual K-9 Report



The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Canine Unit is the second oldest continuing K-9 program in Illinois. The program began in 1974, and during that 43 year period, fourteen handlers, and their partners have participated in this successful program. The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Canine Unit consisted of our senior canine handler Deputy Jason Johnson and his partner Odin along with the newest addition Deputy Justin Moede and his partner Dallas.

In December Deputy Johnson and his partner Odin played an important role assisting the Drug Enforcement Administration with the recovery of a Kilo of MDMA, a handgun, MDMA pill press, multiple items of paraphernalia, and \$2,971.00 in cash.

DEKALB COUNTY CANINES YEARS IN SERVICE

REX	1974-1985
PRINCE	1976-1986
BARON	1981-1987
DUKE	1985-1996
MAX	1987-1992
RAX	1991-1994
A.J.	1995-2003
JAKE	1996-2001
JAX	2003-2004
MAVERICK	2001-2008
ENJO	2004-2010
KANE	2009-2015
TRITON	2010-2013
ODIN	2014-
DALLAS	2016-

K-9 Statistics 1974-2016

Total Deployments	4969
Apprehensions/Assist	269
Value Evidence Recovered	\$3,056,515
Field Searches	398
Demonstrations	1058
Attendance	96,018/parades not included
Tracks	1033
Building Searches	834
Evidence Finds	322

2017 Deployment Totals

Narcotics Searches	71
Vehicles-Residential-Schools	
Tracks	11
1 subject's located	
Evidence/Area Searches	7
Hat	
Building Searches	1
Demos	11
Attendance 200	
Parades	3
Total Deployments	104
Training Hours	282
Apprehension/Arrests/Assist	22

2016 NARCOTICS / CURRENCY SEIZED

Cannabis	938 grams	\$18,760.00
Cannabis Plants	10 plants	\$20,000.00
Cannabis Wax	22 grams	\$1,540.00
Cocaine	27.1 grams	\$2,710.00
Meth	2.5 grams	\$250.00
Heroin	5 grams	\$500.00
LSD	11 hits	\$110.00
Xanax	1,000 pills	\$7,000.00
Ketamine	13.6 grams	\$340.00
MDMA	1,000 pills	\$20,000.00
MDMA	2,319 grams	\$231,900.00
TOTAL STREET VALUE		\$303,110.00
Drug Paraphernalia	31 pieces	
Grinders, pipes, needles		
Ecstasy Pill Press	1	
Firearms	1	
TOTAL CURRENCY SEIZED		\$8,002.00

2016 DEPLOYMENTS BY AGENCY

DCSO	64
CORTLAND	2
DEKALB PD	8
PROBATION	10
HOMELAND SECURITY	4
CPAT (Kendall County)	2
SANDWICH PD	1
DEA	1
GENOA PD	1
SYCAMORE PD	5
OGLE COUNTY	1
HINCKLEY PD	1
KIRKLAND PD	1
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	1
PLANO PD	1
ROCKFORD PD	1
TOTAL	104

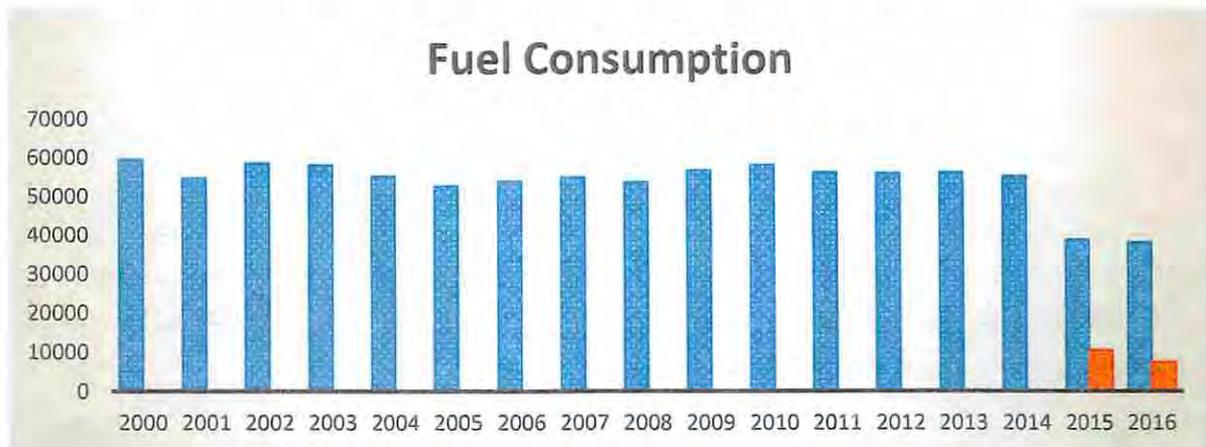
2016 VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Sheriff's Office Vehicle Deployment Program continues to be one of our most successful programs to date. The program has entered into its third decade since the initial inception of 1990. Many other Sheriff's Offices from around the state continue to model their own programs after ours. Once again, we must thank our veteran DeKalb County Board members who had the vision, and who placed their trust in this program many years ago.

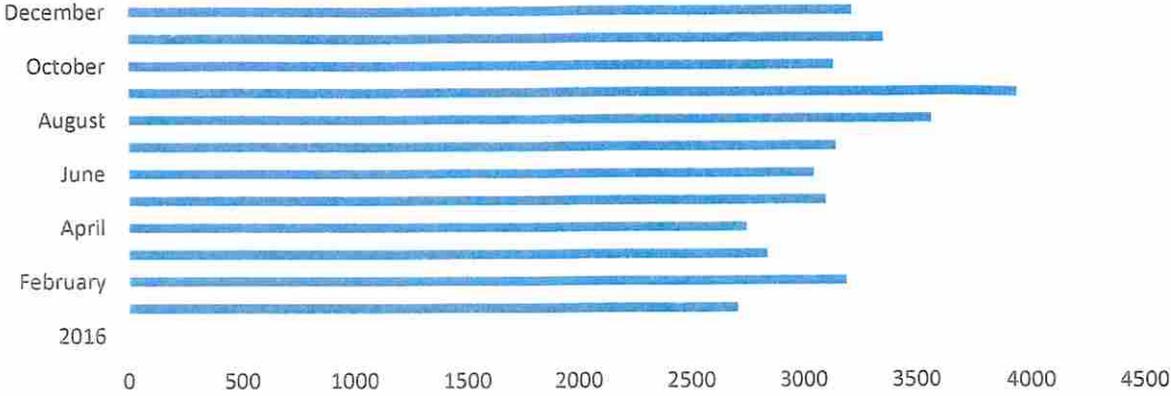
During the 2014 squad replacement cycle, the Sheriff's Office introduced a pilot project aimed at reducing our fuel budget with the introduction of an alternative fuel in 6 new vehicles. After researching alternative fuels in 2013, the Sheriff's Office selected Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the most cost effective alternative for our fleet. This program continues to be analyzed for effectiveness and struggles continue to occur such as, poor engine performance, and rough idling and occasional stalling of vehicles. These problems have left vehicles out of service for extended periods of time while trying to find solutions. We have yet to receive a rebate from the federal government for the fuel cost as was initially promised.

During fiscal year 2016 the Sheriff's Office fleet logged a total of 836,791 miles compared to 838,565 miles logged in 2015. The total gasoline fuel consumption in 2016 was 38,078 gallons with an average cost of \$1.73 per gallon; in 2015 the fleet consumed 38,681 gallons of gasoline. The total amount of LPG that was purchased in 2016 was 7,540.8 gallons delivered with a total cost of \$6,720.6 with an average price of \$0.76 per gallon. The total combined fuel consumption (gasoline and propane) was 45,618 gallons.

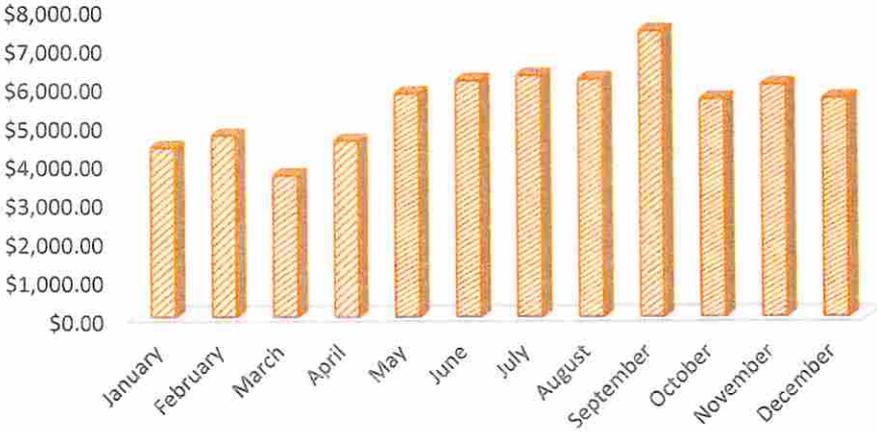
With past increases in fuel costs not only for the public, but also for government agencies such as the Sheriff's Office we will continue exploring ways to cut our fuel consumption costs and still provide the same level of service to the stakeholders of DeKalb County.



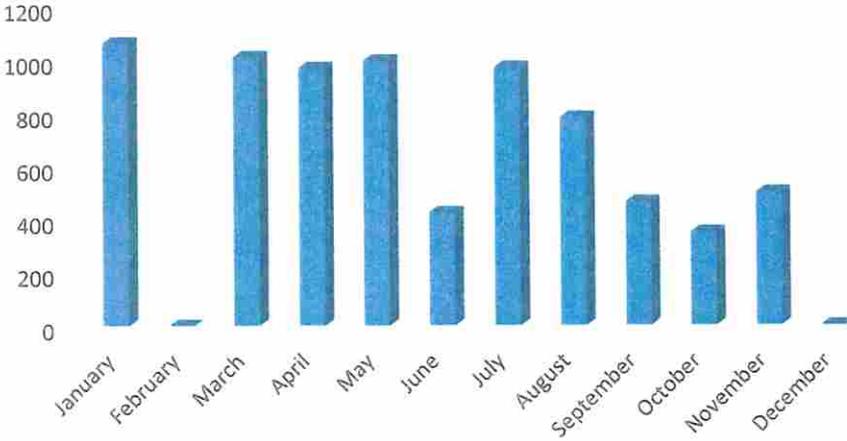
Gasoline Gallons Purchased Per Month



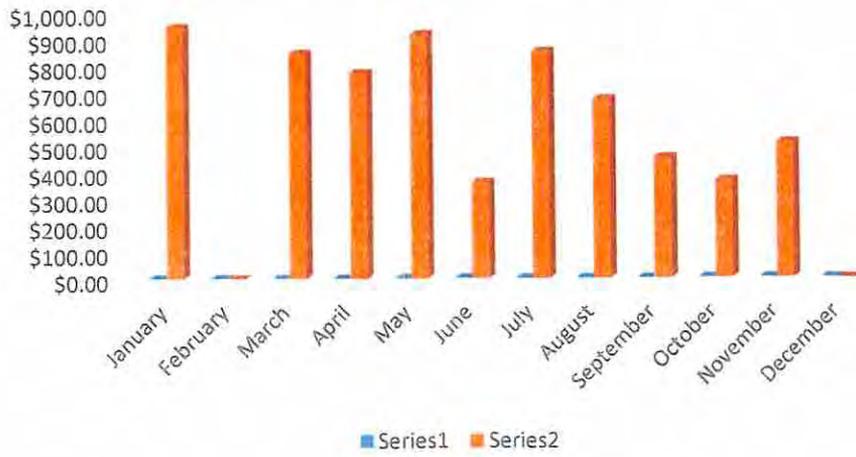
MONTHLY GASOLINE COST



Propane Gallons Purchased



Average Monthly Propane Cost



2016 Investigations Division

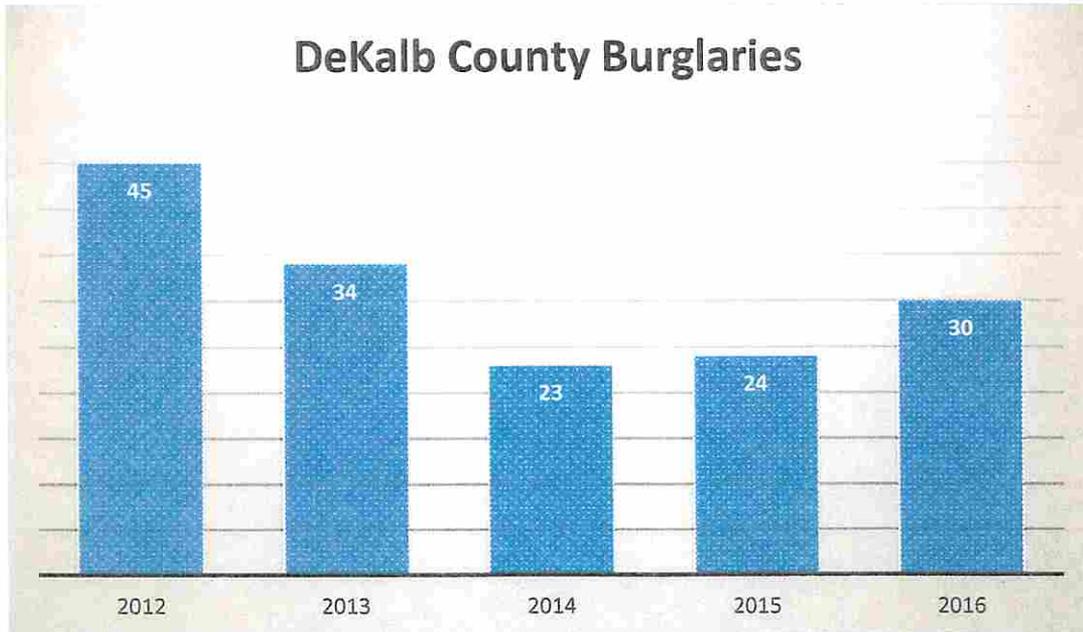
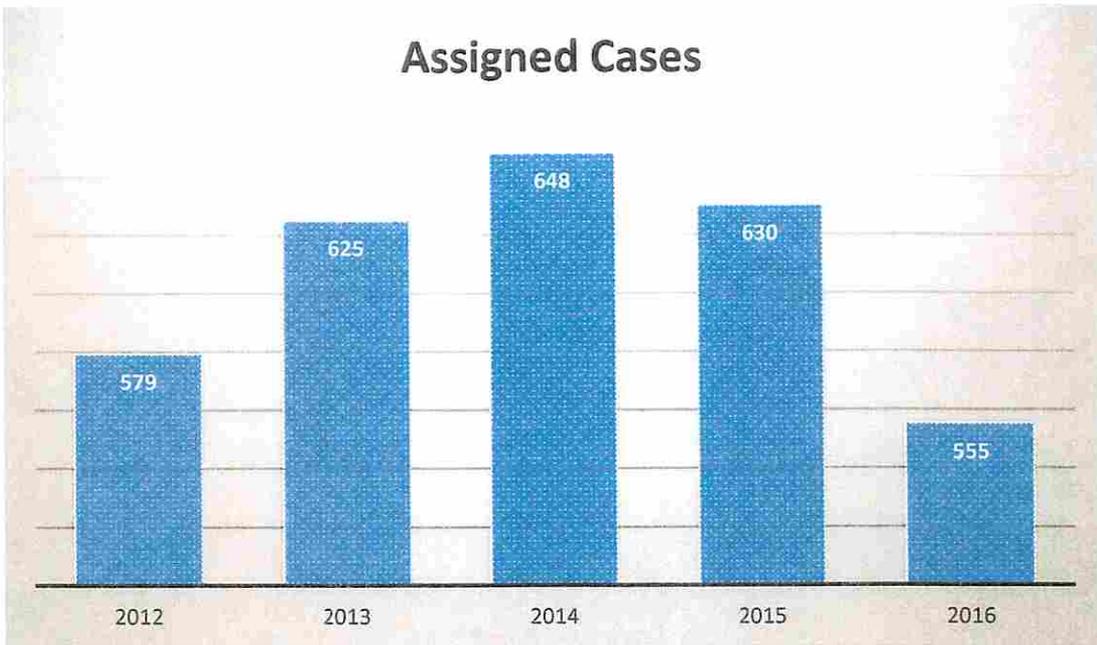


General Assignment

The Investigations Division is comprised of a sergeant and five detectives who investigate property crimes and crimes against persons. These detectives seek advanced training to facilitate the investigation of crimes such as theft, battery/assault, robbery and murder. A general assignment detective receives daily case assignments to investigate. The cases come from crime reports submitted primarily by members of the Patrol Division, or sometimes outside criminal justice agencies. Cases are investigated by reviewing and developing leads within each criminal offense report. Case development relies on an investigator's skills in crime scene processing, interviewing victims and witnesses, surveillance and questioning of criminal suspects. General assignment detectives frequently work in teams and are encouraged to involve officers in the Patrol Division to assist in criminal investigations. While all of the detectives are cross-trained, each specializes in certain aspects of investigations such as sex offenses, financial crimes, computer related crimes, and crime scene investigations.

The Investigations Division investigates reported felony and serious misdemeanor offenses occurring within the jurisdiction of DeKalb County. It is the responsibility of the division to identify, arrest, and present offenders to the judicial system. This is accomplished through cooperative efforts and partnerships with officers and investigators from other divisions, personnel from other city departments, other local, state and federal agencies, and the citizens of DeKalb County.

Last year, the Investigations Division was assigned 555 cases and are depicted in the attached graph.



TOGETHER WE CAN



END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE!

Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Investigator (DVI) assignment was established in 2005. The DVI serves to promote healthiness within our community by reducing the incidence of domestic violence, better coordinating the efforts of domestic violence service providers and by improving victim cooperation with the criminal justice system. One detective is assigned to handle domestic violence cases and when requested, to assist other agencies in their investigations.

Last year, the Domestic Violence Investigator was assigned 57 cases through the Sheriff's Office, 6 Violation of Order of Protection cases, and 22 assists to other agencies.



Narcotics Investigation

Narcotic enforcement for the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office is conducted by two full-time detectives. These detectives are specially trained in the enforcement of narcotic laws and work cooperatively with other agencies (local, state and federal) to combat the illegal drug trade. They also work closely with the public to obtain information on locations and individuals selling illegal narcotics.

Last year, the narcotics investigators opened 59 cases, including 7 civil citations less than 10 grams of marijuana and drug paraphernalia. The DeKalb County Sheriff's Office maintains a strong working relationship with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and other state, local, and federal agencies. In 2016, the Department of Homeland Security conducted an investigation in rural Esmond, IL (DeKalb County) that netted a total of 120 kilograms of cocaine and heroin along with a \$436,120.00 Dollar seizure. The Sheriff's Office assisted Homeland Security with various portions of the investigation.

2016 DCSO Drug Statistics

Type of Drug	Amount	Street Value
Cannabis	2813 grams	\$56,672
Cocaine	12.6 grams	\$880
Heroin	2.6 grams	\$220
Cannabis Plants	13	\$13,000
MDMA	8 Pills	\$100
Prescription Medication	426 Pills	\$2000

Cash Seized	Guns Seized	Vehicles Seized
\$8,280 DCSO	3	4
\$443,531 (Assist Others)		3



Training

All detectives attend training to improve their current skill set and learn new skills. These classes include interview techniques, cell phone tracking and analysis, evidence collection and analysis, mental health awareness, and homicide investigations.

Last year, the detectives attended over 774 hours of training to improve their skills.



Major Case Squad: Wilson Homicide

On Monday August 15, 2016 at 1756 hours the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office received a death investigation call at 16058 Old State Road in rural Sycamore. Patricia A. Wilson (85) and her son Robert J. Wilson (64) were found deceased inside of the residence from apparent blunt force trauma. Taken from the residence was a 2010 white 4-door Chevrolet Impala with an Illinois registration of 903 0980. It was later learned through the investigation that the offense had actually taken place on August 14, 2016.

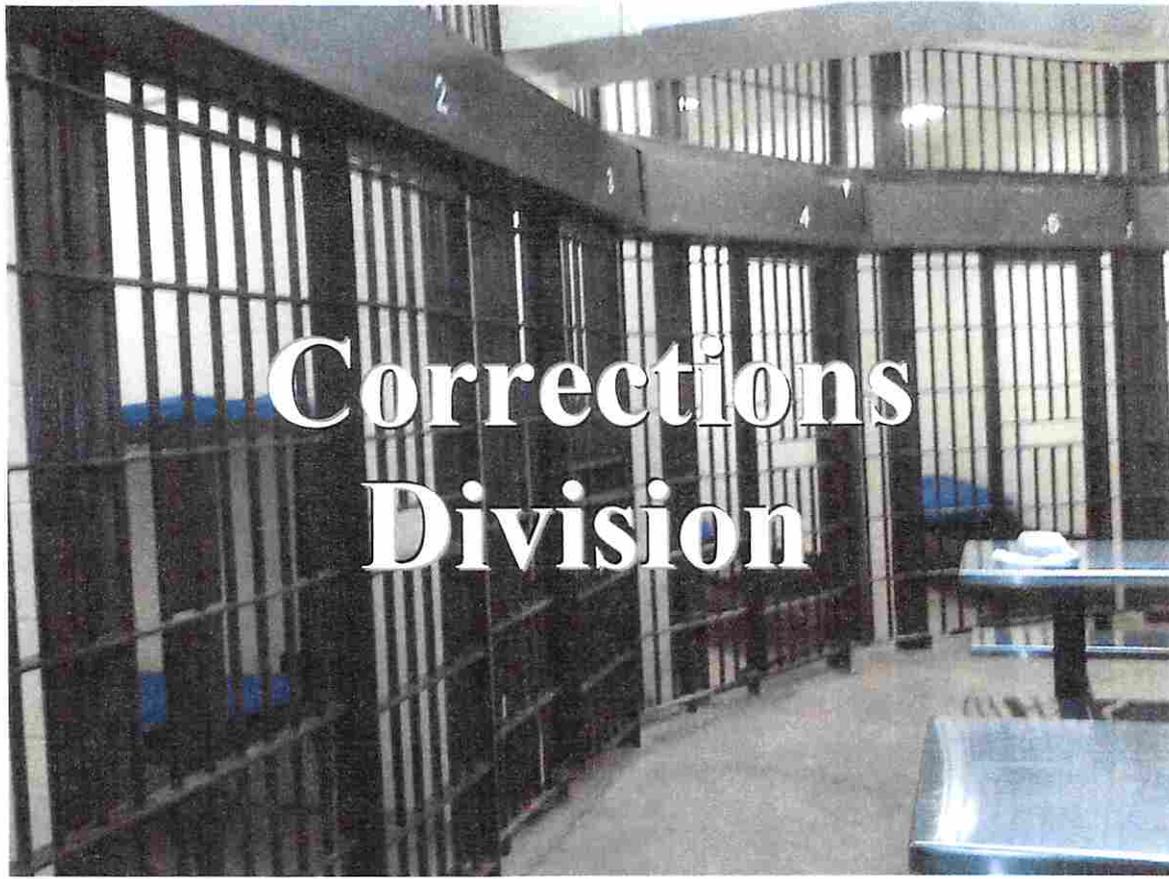
The DeKalb County Major Case Squad was activated for a 5-week period, which consists of numerous detectives from local area jurisdictions, providing comprehensive investigative services. During this time period, there were initially 24 detectives from multiple agencies working at minimum, 12-hour shifts, as they diligently followed up on over 1050 different leads. The approximate number of hours that have been worked during the activation was 9,504 hours.

After the initial activation period the investigation was moved back to the Sheriff's Office where it continues to be worked on each day. This case is the top priority and will continue be as such until an arrest is made. As of January 2017, we currently have 2 detectives solely assigned to this investigation, and if/when the need arises to activate the Major Case Squad, we will do so immediately.

The Sheriff's Office remains in contact with the family of the victims to ensure that they are appropriately updated with the investigation. We, at the Sheriff's Office continue to hold the family in our thoughts and prayers, and we are committed to find the perpetrator(s) of these horrific crimes, and to ensure the safety of our citizens at all times.

Involved Agencies

DeKalb Police Department
Sycamore Police Department
NIU Police Department
Sandwich Police Department
Illinois State Police
FBI
Cook County Sheriff's Police
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)



Corrections Division

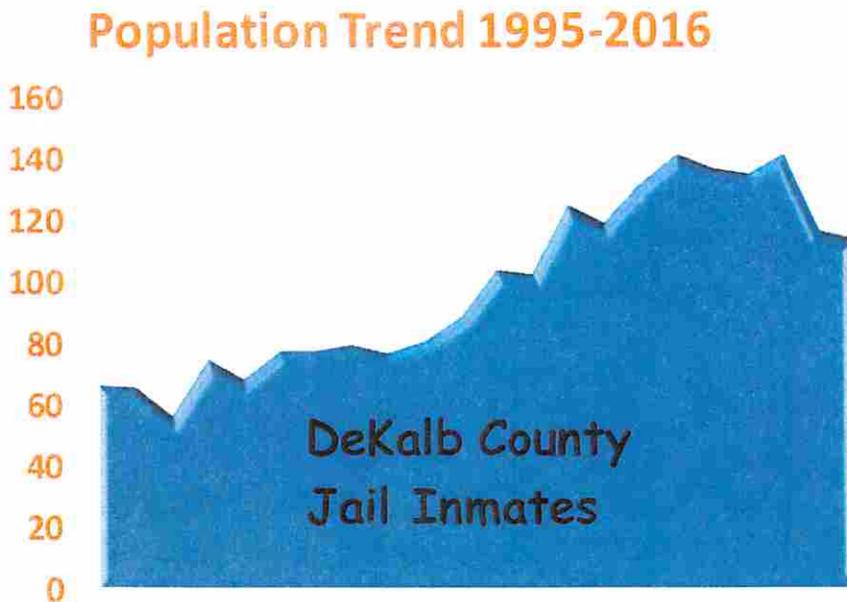
Jail Operations **Courthouse Security** **Electronic Home Monitoring**

Chief Joyce Klein
Lieutenant Carolyn Parnow

Jail Operations

Average Daily Population (ADP)

The highest annual Average Daily Population (ADP) for the DeKalb County Jail is one hundred forty one (141) inmates per day in the Jail which occurred in 2011 and 2014.



In 2016 the DeKalb County Jail averaged one hundred thirteen (113) inmates per day. This is a slight decrease from 2015 when the jail population was one hundred sixteen (116).

This ADP decrease continues to

coincide with a significant decrease in our jail bookings as it did in 2015.

Technical Capacity

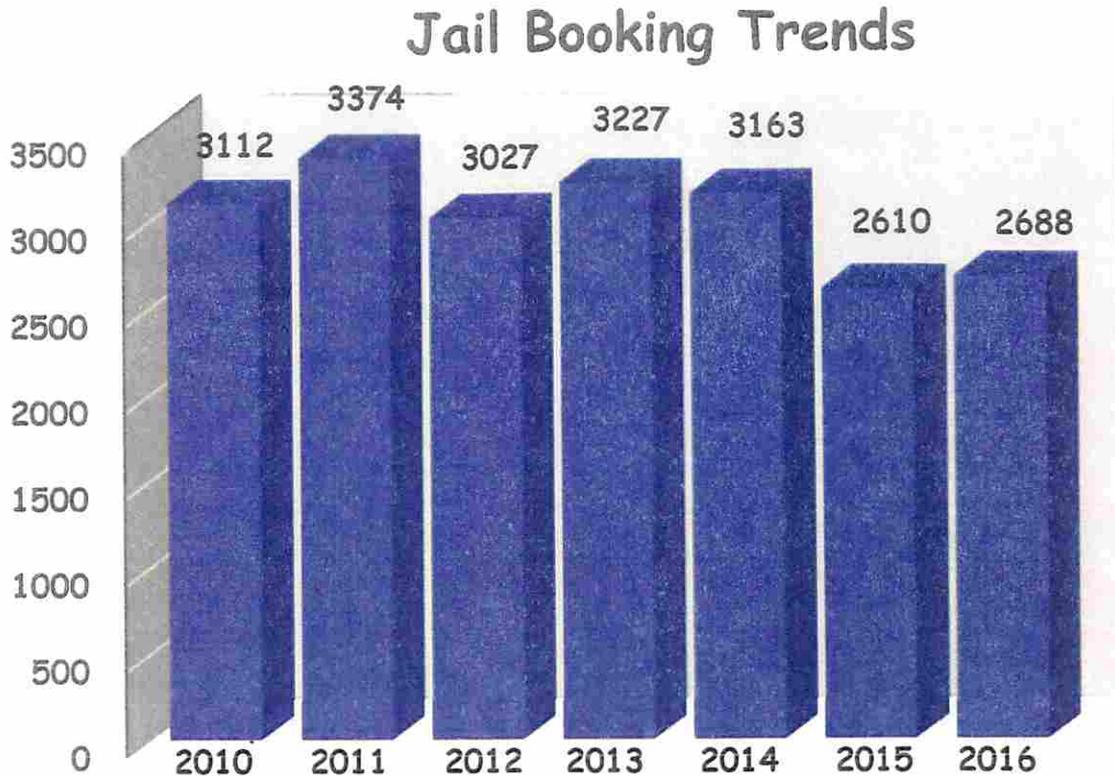
The jail's capacity of eighty-nine (89) beds accounts for every bunk in the jail including holding cells and work release beds. It is the technical capacity.

Functional capacity is a manageable level at which jail space can still provide for programs, services, proper classification and housing of inmates. Jail industry guidelines base a jail's functional capacity at eighty (80%) percent of the technical capacity. Therefore, based on a *technical* capacity of eighty-nine (89) the jail's *functional* capacity is seventy-two (72).

The chart above demonstrates the steady increase in ADP over the past several years. Since 2006 when the jail's ADP was one hundred three (103) the jail ADP has been over technical and functional capacity.

Bookings

In 2016 there were 2688 inmates booked into the Jail, which is a slight increase over last year's bookings. This still an unusually lower number of bookings. Bookings have not been at this level since before 2000. It is more



typical to have slight variations from year to year and see an elevated trend form over many years.

Everyone who enters the jail with charges must be booked and searched. All property is logged and taken from the new arrestee.

Booking is time consuming computer entry of information about the arrested person, their medical and mental health history, and their possessions. A digital picture and fingerprints are taken. It can take up to forty minutes or longer depending upon the person and the amount of information being supplied. Second shift booked in about thirty-nine percent (39%), day shift booked in thirty two percent (32%) and third shift booked in about twenty-nine percent (29%) of the total inmates processed in 2016.

Population Range

For 2016 the highest jail population day of one hundred twenty nine (129) inmates occurred on September 4th. The lowest jail population day of eighty eight (88) inmates occurred on February 10th. Previous to this unusual statistical year, the lowest population was occurring during the spring and summer months.

Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Highest Day	141	160	162	153	139	129
Lowest Day	116	109	99	115	84	88

Monthly Trends

The monthly population trends in 2016 show November as the peak month with the highest one month population of one hundred twenty five (125) inmates per day. The lowest monthly population was in February 2016 with the average daily population of one hundred (100) for the month. This is a reversed trend from recent years. Typically, the highest population months occur at the beginning of the year and the lowest at the end of the year.

Housing Costs

Almost \$8.3 million has been spent since 2004 for housing inmates in other county jails because of jail overcrowding. Other monetary costs associated

Jail Overcrowding Housing Costs				
(Calendar Years)				
Year	Number of Inmates	Number of Days	Annual Cost	Accrued Costs
2004	18	736	\$37,226	\$37,226
2005	79	2349	\$120,060	\$157,286
2006	302	5722	\$294,629	\$451,915
2007	303	5359	\$269,047	\$720,962
2008	635	11,732	\$630,809	\$1,351,771
2009	576	10,203	\$612,094	\$1,962,684
2010	726	15,061	\$903,785	\$2,866,469
2011	794	16,868	\$1,032,260	\$3,898,729
2012	789	16,935	\$1,010,100	\$4,908,829
2013	872	16,895	\$1,013,700	\$5,922,529
2014	869	19,025	\$1,021,500	\$6,944,529
2015	869	19,025	\$1,021,500	\$7,599,869
2016	528	10,897	\$ 653,820	\$8,253,689

with sending inmates to other counties for housing are the costs of transportation and deputies' time.

During 2016 Corrections Deputies made five hundred seventy five (575) transports to move the inmates back and forth to other counties, which took one thousand sixty four hours (1064) hours of

deputy time. The cost for preparation and transporting is estimated at over \$130,000 in 2016. This includes basic vehicle expense, the deputy’s time for transport and preparing inmates for transport.

When transferring inmates to another jail the preparation time for transfer entails: searching their property and them, transferring their money to the other jail, gathering medical reports and medication, making copies of other pertinent paperwork, and checking for separations from other inmates who may be co-defendants or from opposing gangs. Frequently there are problems that are caused by inmates refusing to go to another county which results in additional time spent to accomplish the transfer.

Inmate Types and Gender

Felony arrests entering the jail in 2016 increased slightly from fifty five (55%) to fifty six percent (56%). This maintains the higher trend of felony arrests coming into the jail for over the last ten years.

On average, the inmates staying in the jail was comprised of over ninety percent (90%) felons charged with crimes such as Murder, Drug Induced Homicide, Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Armed Robbery, Armed Violence, Drug charges, Unlawful Restraint, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault, and Child Pornography.

The percentage of inmates sentenced to serving time decreased by five percent (5%) in 2016. An all time low of sentenced inmates was in 2011 with only fifteen percent serving sentenced time.

Jail Population Breakdown	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Felony	48%	47%	47%	55%	56%
Misdemeanor	52%	53%	53%	45%	44%
Sentenced	17%	16%	18%	20%	15%
Pre-Sentenced	83%	84%	82%	80%	85%
Female	18%	20%	23%	19%	20%
Male	82%	80%	77%	81%	80%

The Average Daily Population of women housed in the jail was eleven (11) per day for 2016. There has been a steady increase in the jail’s female population beginning in about 2012 when it was twelve (12) women per day.

Sentenced days served decreased in 2016 to a low not seen in at least a decade. The number of pre-sentenced days served increased about three percent (3%).

<u>Type of days</u>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sentenced Days	9,874	9,212	9,782	11,255	8,663	6,052
Pre-Sentenced Days	41,402	40,360	39,280	40,143	33,699	34,777

Types of Sentences

Inmates can be sentenced to serve time in the jail as straight time, work release or weekends. They can be sentenced to serve time on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) which means they are outside the jail and living at home. Finally, inmates can be sentenced to serve time in a state prison.

Of the inmates who were processed through the jail in 2016, fifty eight percent (58%) were sentenced to serve straight time and ten percent (10%) were sentenced to state prison (DOC). These percentages equate to two hundred sixty one (261) inmates serving straight time and seventy one (71) inmates transported to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to serve their prison sentence. Five (5) inmates were returned to DOC on parole violations.

Inmates sentenced to our jail and prison decreased for the second consecutive year. Inmates returned to prison on parole violations decreased as well.

If those sentenced and on pretrial EHM spent their time in the jail, it would have equated to Forty three (43) more inmates in the jail per day, and brought the Average Daily Population to one hundred fifty six (156) for 2016.

Of the inmates processed by the Sheriff’s office, the number of people sentenced to Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) increased significantly in 2016. Forty six (46) inmates were sentenced to EHM, and one hundred one (101) were on EHM in a pretrial status. The sentenced number includes those sent to jail for drug court violations, and the pretrial number includes

domestic violence cases. More detailed EHM statistics are outlined later in this report.

Periodic Imprisonment

There were thirty five (35) newly sentenced work release inmates in 2016.

In 2016 there were forty (40) new weekend sentence served in the jail. This is a huge increase over

<u>Periodic Imprisonment</u>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Release sentences	8	8	9	12	17	35
Weekend sentences	3	1	3	4	18	40

the eighteen (18) weekend sentences in 2015. Having no or very few weekend sentences is desired due to jail overcrowding. This leaves little space for those newly arrested on the weekend. The number of weekend sentences rising causes significant housing problems on the weekend.

Corrections Transports

Corrections transports inmates for a variety of reasons. One of the categories in the graphs that follow is “Warrant/DOC/CT” which includes transports for the following reasons:



- To Medical Facilities for treatment
- To Mental Health Facilities for committal
- To other Counties throughout the State for warrants pick-ups
- For Court Ordered Hearings in other Counties
- To deliver Inmates to the Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as “Juvenile” occur for the following reasons:

- To the Youth Home to detain on a warrant or new charge
- To escort the juvenile from the Youth Home to Court
- To deliver to the Juvenile Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as “Overcrowding” include all transports related to jail overcrowding such as:

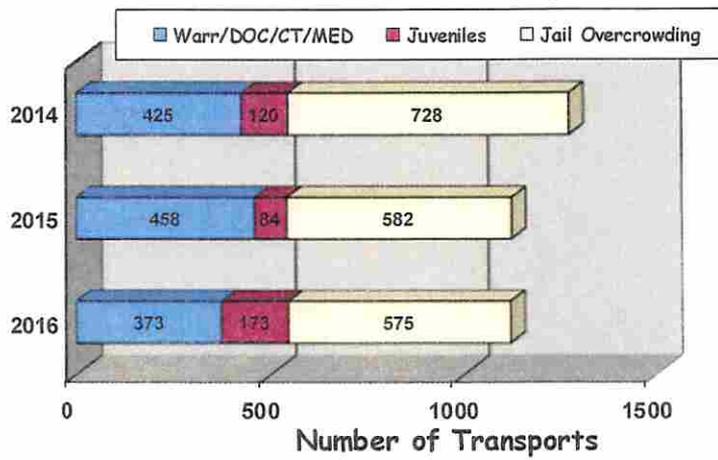
- Transporting inmates to another county jail for housing
- Picking them up to return to our jail for housing or release

- Picking them up for court/medical treatment and returning them

In 2016 inmate transports were similar to 2015 in total. However, juvenile transports more than doubled in 2016 which is the most juvenile transports occurring in any previous year. Warrants, DOC, court and medical

transported decreased almost nineteen (19) percent.

Corrections Transports



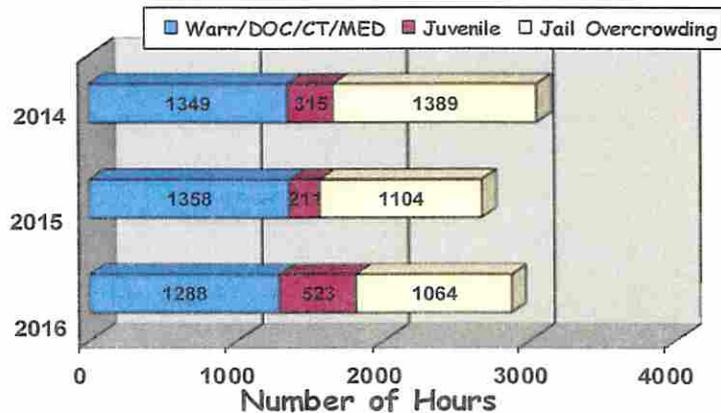
Time spent on juvenile transports can vary from year to year due to the nature of charges and how fast the case gets called before the Judge in court.

In 2016 juvenile not only did transports double from 2015, but also the time we spent doing these transports doubled.

In contrast, the number of hours spent on jail overcrowding transports decreased proportionately to the decreased number of jail overcrowding transports done.

Coinciding with the decrease in the number of warrants/DOC/Ct transports, the hours spent doing these transports decreased too.

Corrections Transport Hours



Jail Programs & Activities

The jail provides activities and special programs that serve a two-fold purpose. They help to keep inmates occupied and less apt to cause problems in the jail. Plus, these activities hopefully have a positive effect in altering behavior after release from jail.

Adult Basic Education (ABE)

ABE (formerly known as GED) is an on-going successful jail program for many years through Kishwaukee College. The jail ABE participants usually had a very high rate of completion of their ABE studies while in jail.

In 2016 the total number of students that attended ABE was ten (10). Students also participated in workshops as part of the ABE program.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

Dedicated volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous come to the jail weekly to provide services to inmates. The volunteers are from our community and many are affiliated with the Alano Club in DeKalb. This has been an on-going, well-attended program for many years. There are separate programs held for the men and women. The men's group averaged about sixteen (16) to twenty-one (21) participants for each session. The women's group had an average of five (5) to six (6) inmates attend their meetings.

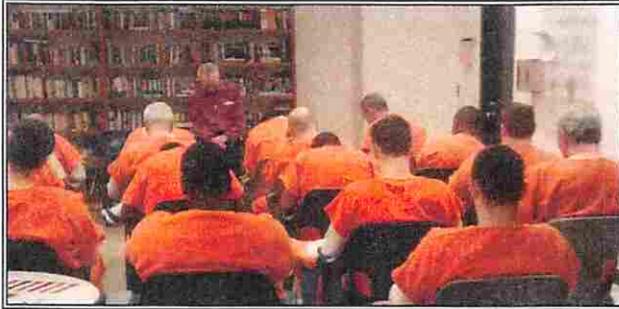
Mary's Story Book

Aunt Mary's Story book is a program coordinated by Companions Journeying Together. Staff and volunteers bring a selection of books and recording equipment into the Jail. They assist the inmates in choosing an age appropriate book for the age of their child. The inmate is given the opportunity to record him or herself reading the book for their child. They allow the inmate to put a message to their child at the end of the recording and they may write something in the book for the child.

About twenty-five (25) inmates participated in this program in 2016. This program has replaced the STAR program started by the Jail approximately fifteen years ago.

Religious Providers

Local churches provide religious services on Sunday on a rotational basis. Pastor Steve Persson coordinates the volunteers from our local churches for these services. There are about thirty local community people who volunteer their time to provide church service on Sunday.



Pictured are volunteers for men's and women's church services. Usually there are three Church services every Sunday due to the large number of inmates who

want to attend church. Twenty-five to thirty men (25-30) attend church services in two separate services. Women attend a separate third service and generally there are one to five (1-5) women that attend services every Sunday.

Bible Study for women often is held in our video arraignment room due to our space shortage problems. Typically three to five women attend Bible Study that is held once a week.



Chaplain Bill Lee and his assistants provide religious services, Individual counseling and bible study to any interested male inmate. Bible Study for men is held once a week and every other week there is a second session held.



In addition, when requested by Catholic inmates, the Church of St. Mary in Sycamore provides ministry services to the Jail. A Rabbi through Prison Ministries has provided services to inmates of Jewish faith when requested. Bibles are provided to inmates at their request. The jail receives multiple copies of a religious newsletter for inmates of all faiths produced by jail volunteers.

Medical Program

Guardian Correctional Care Inc. provides medical services for the jail. Through a comprehensive medical program the jail benefits by receiving improved liability protection for the County, closer monitoring and control of inmate medical costs, medical professionals making the medical decisions, and an efficient use of manpower by keeping Corrections Deputies on-site at the jail rather than transporting inmates to outside facilities or waiting for prescriptions to be filled at a pharmacy.

Medical staff ensures that the medical history of all inmates is reviewed within 72 hours to make sure any medical needs are being addressed. However, inmates taking medications or with urgent problems are immediately referred from booking deputies to medical staff. This insures continuity of care and continuation of necessary prescriptions.

To comply with Illinois Jail Standards, all detainees confined are given a medical screening within 14 days after confinement. A tuberculosis (T.B.) screening is offered at this time as well. Illinois

Jail Standards also mandate a scheduled sick call for all inmates. Our medical staff conducts sick call four times a week.

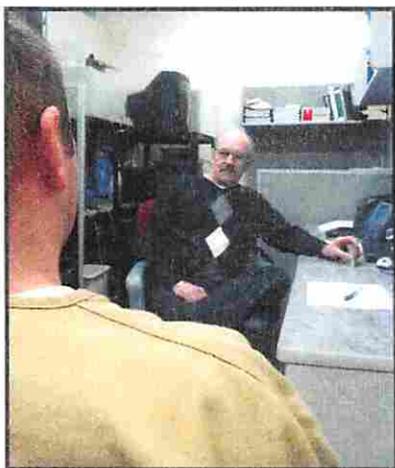
2016	Total Nurse Call	Medical Screening	Sick Call
Jan	162	33	129
Feb	163	28	135
Mar	202	29	173
Apr	184	26	158
May	178	35	143
Jun	127	15	112
Jul	137	19	118
Aug	188	37	151
Sep	188	25	163
Oct	168	20	148
Nov	163	16	147
Dec	169	22	147
Totals	2029	305	1724

Mental and Behavioral Health Counseling

Since 2007, the Sheriff's Office has received grant money from the DeKalb County Community Mental Health Board for the jail mental health services. It provides critical services to those inmates in crisis, it provides many opportunities for mental health services to inmates on a voluntary basis including individual counseling and continues the group counseling sessions started almost thirty years ago.

Mental Health Counselors provide an array of services to inmates: crisis intervention, assessments, individual and group psycho education. Psycho education includes: anger management techniques, motivational enhancement therapy, substance abuse treatment, and solution focused therapy, mentoring, conflict resolution and post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD).

The counselors identify those inmates who may be experiencing mental illness, developmental disabilities or substance abuse issues. An evaluation is conducted with service recommendations. The goals of services are to provide stability to the inmate in custody and to establish a plan for referrals upon their release.



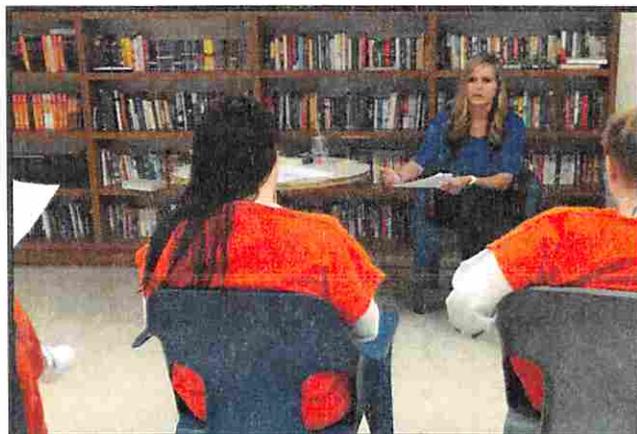
In 2016, seventy (70) new inmates were assessed and received individual and/or group counseling. Group counseling has different segments of programming during the year. Crisis Intervention helped about sixty (60) inmates in 2016.

Individual counseling is available for those inmates in need and as requested by jail staff for emergencies. Our medical staff integrates mental health and medical care through this program.

Kent Wohrabe reached his fifteen (15) year anniversary as our jail counselor, and now supervisor. In 2016 we had unusual changes in the counseling staff. Our other long-time counselor took a leave of absence. Two new counselors who joined our staff only worked two or three months, having to leave due to work conflicts with their full time positions. Fortunately as 2016 ended new counselors were getting ready to join the counseling staff.

Life Skills Program 2016

Starting in 2013 we initiated and have been providing a Life Skills Program annually. With continued funding from the Mental Health Board we are now continuing this special programming for inmates



without interfering in our regular group and counseling programs. The Life Skills Program has a variety of topics.

Some of the topics are:

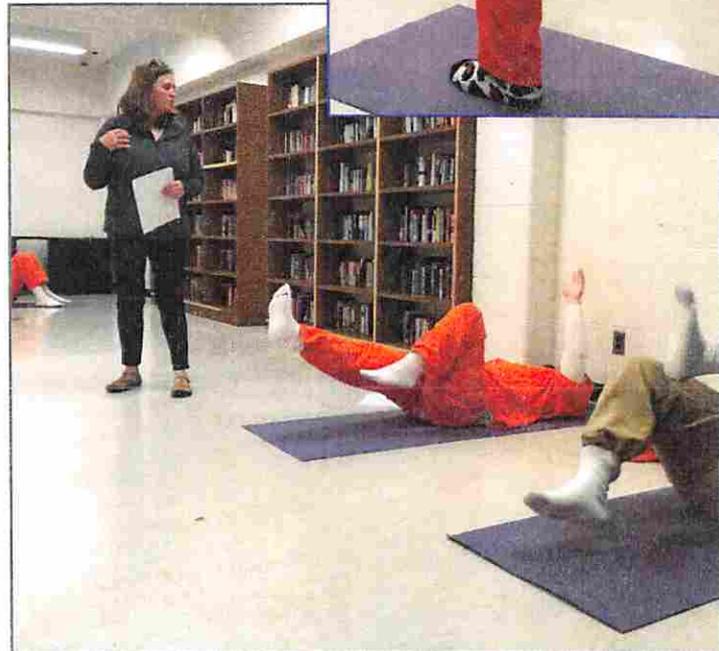
- Exercise for stress reduction & other stress reductions methods
- Communication Skills
- Job application
- Job Interviews & Role Playing
- Resumes
- Checking accounts & and financial information
- Affordable Health Care Act
- Nutrition & Health
- Wellness & Disease Prevention

The Life Skills program has short and long term goals. Short Term Goals of the Life Skill Program assist staff with inmate management and build attitudes for long term goals to be achieved. Short term goals include:

- Better behavior by inmates while in Jail.
- Decrease Disruptions in housing areas.
- Decrease negative behavior toward jail staff.
- Increase utilization of other jail services and programs intended to prepare them for long term goals.

Some of the Long Term Goals the program strives to meet are to:

- Decrease and learn to manage stress and negative thinking
- Learn and experience team building
- Learn Life Skills
- Learn how to effectively and appropriately communicate with others



- Address anxiety, anger or symptoms of depression
- Encourage and reward positive behavior and thinking
- Identifying work skills and job paths
- Forming and maintaining skills related to applying and successfully acquiring a job.

This program was available to inmates who applied and were accepted to participate in this kind of group program. There were fourteen (14) male participants and five (5) female participants.

Mental Health Committals

Unfit for Trial

Sometimes inmates are found “Unfit for Trial” through the court. In this instance the inmate is remanded into the custody of the Illinois Department of Human Services. In 2016, nine (9) inmates were found unfit for trial. The length of time for those inmates to be transferred to a State Mental Health Facility can be lengthy at times. In the meantime, jail staff deal with inmates suffering from extreme mental illness and most times refusing medication. These inmates may be violent and have unsanitary psychotic behaviors. They must be kept in a holding cell away from other inmates which causes more space problems for the jail.

Committals

Mental health committals may be requested by jail staff for those who are a danger to themselves or others. They used to be sent to Singer Mental Health Center in Rockford until Singer closed its doors in October 2012. Today, “mental health” beds are in community hospitals in our region and are assigned by availability. Even though the inmate may be assessed in need of a committal to a mental health center, there may be no place for the person to go or it may be hours away from our community. More often today we are housing the mentally ill for longer periods of time in our jail.

Commissary

The State of Illinois County Jail Standards requires jails to maintain commissary systems. Commissary provides inmates the opportunity to purchase approved items such as hygiene and grooming aids, food, clothing and other miscellaneous commodities. The jail standards require that all profits from commissary be used for inmate welfare.

It provided funds for:

- Supplies for Group Counseling Class
- Haircuts and Hygiene items for indigent inmates
- Magazines, newspapers, TV guides, games, playing cards
- Televisions and television speakers, cable costs for basic service
- Library books including educational books, Fiction and non-fiction books
- Subscription for Criminal Law Updates for Law Library
- Trustee pay and rewards for special difficult cleaning details

Courthouse Security

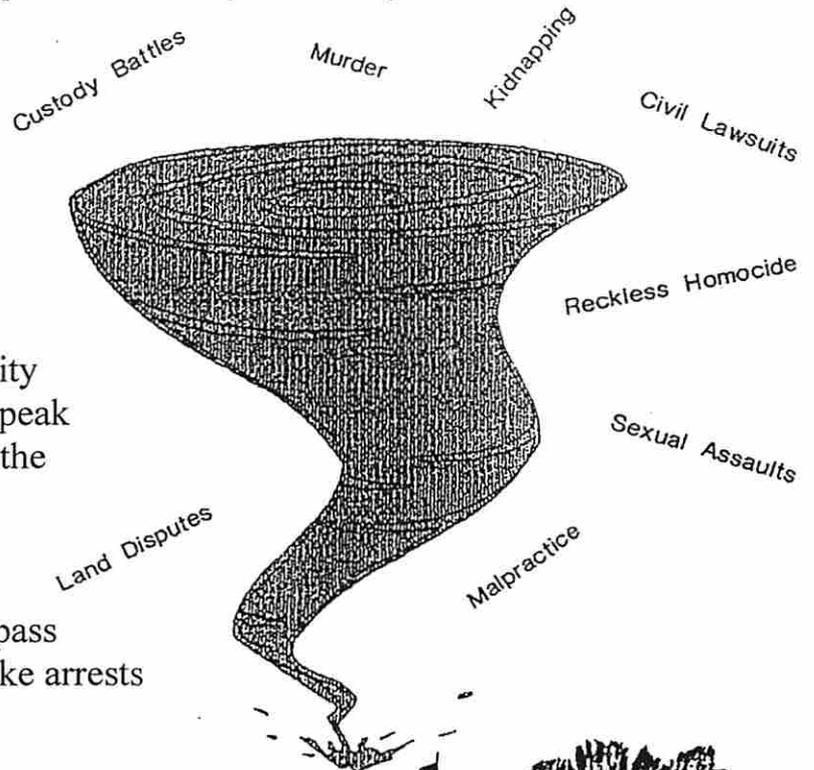
In 2016 about one hundred twenty thousand (121,000) people entered the courthouse through the court security station. The presence of the Sheriff's personnel at the courthouse provides the criminal justice system, its employees and the public a safer and more secure environment. The courthouse can be a tumultuous place of activity involving conflict and emotional turmoil, not only in criminal cases, but also civil and domestic disputes as well.

Two deputies and a sergeant are assigned to the courthouse. There are part-time Security Officers who assist at the security station with the deputies during peak hours. The deputies working at the security station monitor items brought in by scanning them through an x-ray machine, insure those entering pass through a metal detector and make arrests as needed.

Frequently people are apprehended on outstanding warrants as they come into the courthouse for a court appearance or other business.

In 2016, two hundred twenty-five (225) people were arrested by court security deputies. Deputies served six orders of protection and seized over a twelve hundred (1,200) items of contraband.

Court Security Deputies managed movement of over fourteen hundred (1400) inmates brought to our courthouse by Illinois Department of Corrections, other County Sheriff Offices and our Jail.

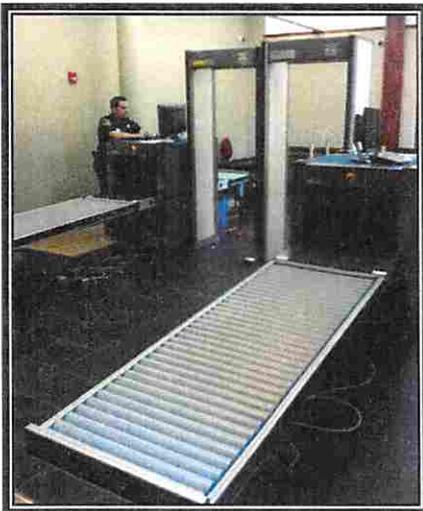


The Deputies provide:

- A quick and safe response in emergency situations that range from medical emergencies to physical altercations in or out of the courtrooms.
- Assist in securing jurors, witnesses and other trial participants.
- Escort citizens to their vehicles when they are concerned for their safety outside the courthouse as needed or requested.
- Assist in escorting inmates to different courtrooms or to the jail.
- Provide protection and monitor threats in the courthouse.
- Respond when courthouse employees call for assistance because someone becomes unruly or threatening in their office.

Courthouse Security Entry Screening

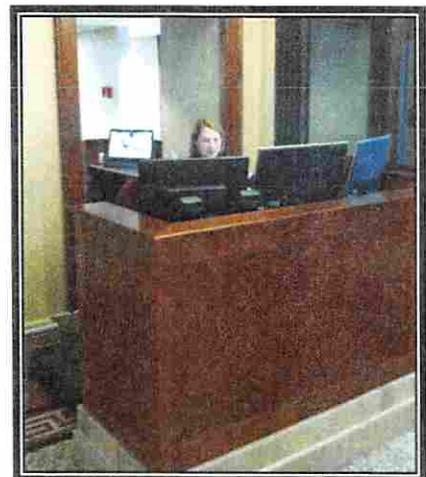
Court Security screening moved to a new area of the courthouse in September 2012. The security screening station is on the south east side of the first floor. There are two x-ray machines and two metal detectors in place. This provides for an immediate back up if equipment fails.



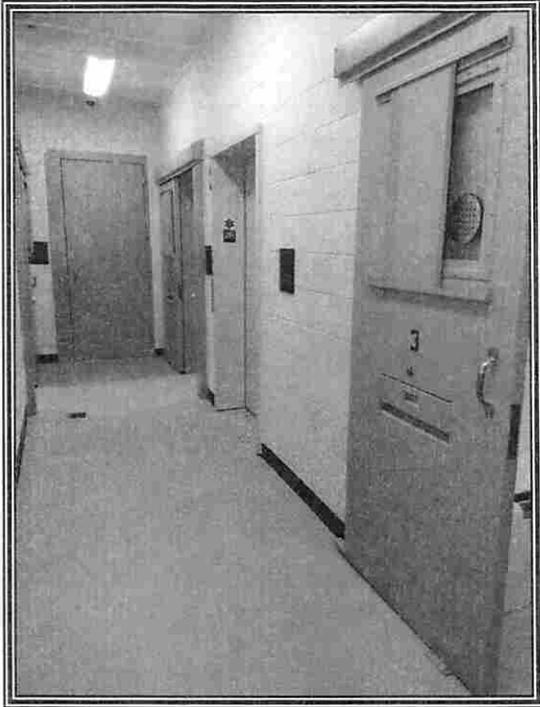
Additionally, it is ready for times when extra screening capability may be needed in the future with more court rooms in use at one time. However, it would require more staff to open a second lane for security screening.

The operation of courthouse security improved with the 2012 expansion. It allows people entry into the courthouse and gets them out of the weather more quickly. It allows for a less congested and more organized flow of people through security and into the main area of the courthouse.

Cameras throughout the courthouse are viewed from the security station that faces into the main public lobby. This provides the opportunity to monitor people leaving the courthouse and to answer questions if necessary.



The courthouse expansion provides a sally port garage as a secured entry point, a secured elevator and secured hallways in which to move inmates from a holding area to the courtroom. There are holding areas on the first and second floors for inmates to be secured while waiting for their turn to go before the Judge. This makes it safer for the public, employees, deputies and inmates.



There are holding areas on the first and second floors for inmates to be secured while waiting for their turn to go before the Judge. This makes it safer for the public, employees, deputies and inmates.

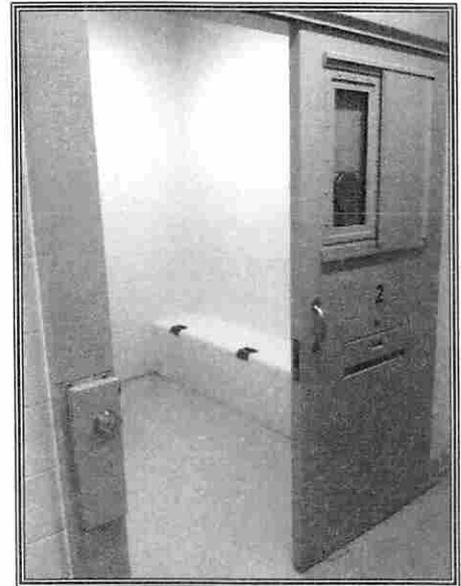
Court Security Deputies are responsible for the movement of outside agencies and their detainees while in the Courthouse. Assisting outside agencies includes:

- Escorting between garage and the holding area
- Allowing attorney's access to the detainee in holding areas

- Escorting the agency and their detainee in and out of the courtroom
- Escorting the agency and their detainee out of the Courthouse

Court Security Deputies can be occupied for extended periods of time when there are several outside agencies at the Courthouse at once. This occurs on a regular basis.

Inmates are only in these holding cells during the day when court is in session. They are not there overnight.



Statistics showing the activity of the courthouse deputies are shown in the following table.

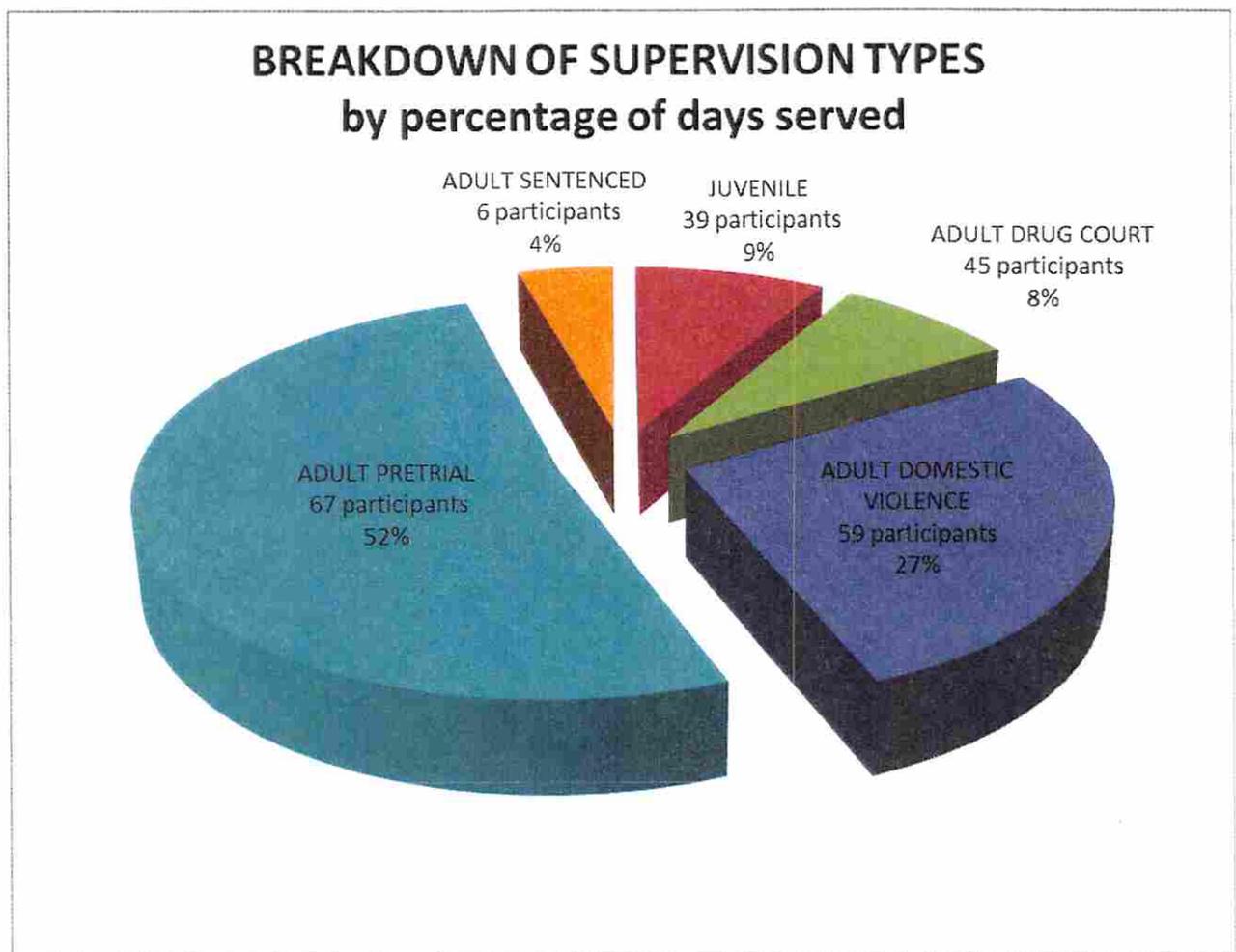
2016 Monthly Courthouse Statistics

Month	Entries	Am-ct DeKalb Co inmates	Am- Ct. Other inmates	Pm- Ct. DeKalb Co. inmates	Pm- Ct. Other inmates	Arrests	Orders of Protection Served	Contraband Seized
January	9718	46	9	37	17	14	2	147
February	9092	29	15	33	6	12	1	117
March	11024	50	25	39	7	16	1	102
April	9941	50	17	37	8	15	0	108
May	9802	35	16	62	14	17	0	108
June	11318	43	19	61	12	17	0	112
July	9820	48	18	57	10	13	0	81
August	10505	53	17	53	13	23	0	93
September	10563	45	15	84	6	20	2	108
October	11130	41	11	58	4	18	0	95
November	8831	41	23	45	10	32	0	76
December	9178	37	13	51	6	28	0	97
Y.T.D Total	120922	518	198	617	113	225	6	1244

DeKalb County Electronic Home Monitoring 2016 Statistics

Electronic Home Monitoring offers an alternative to incarceration by monitoring the degree of compliance to house confinement. Electronic monitoring supervision requires a participant to wear a global positioning satellite receiver, which sends an encoded signal to a monitoring center. This allows the Sheriff's Office to continually monitor the participant's location, and also alerts us if they leave their home at an unauthorized time. This monitoring is supported by the periodic unannounced face-to-face home and work visits by Sheriff's Deputies. E.H.M. in no way prevents an individual from leaving the residence if they choose to do so. However with G.P.S; it allows E.H.M. deputies to see where participants are, and where they have been through the use of computerized maps. We are currently using this equipment on all of our participants.

This year our participants were made up of a combination of Sentenced Adult Offenders, Pre-Trial Adult Offenders, Drug Court Offenders, Domestic Violence Offenders, as well as Juvenile Offenders.

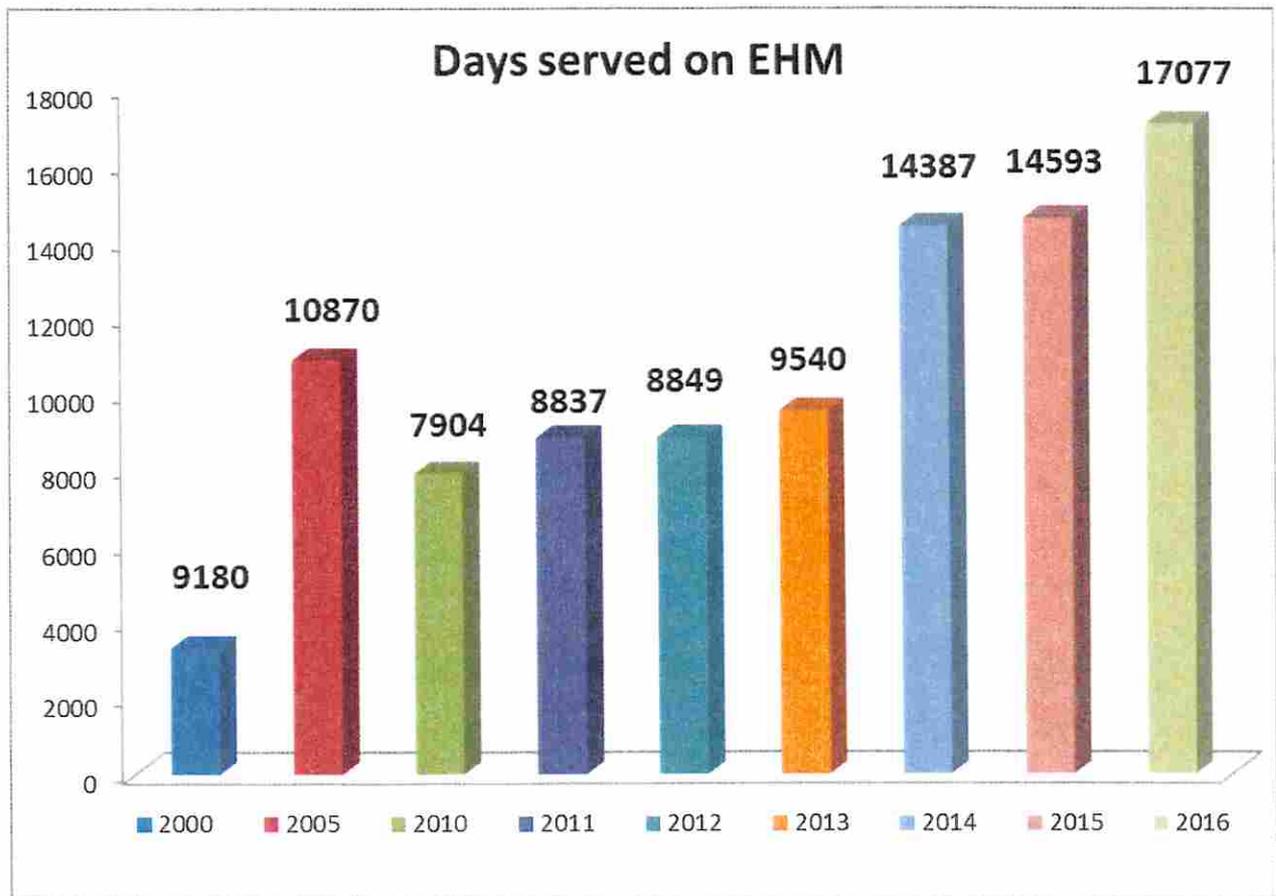


Total Defendants ordered to EHM

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Juvenile	17	67	57	22	35
Adult	35	89	80	159	153
Total Participants	52	156	137	181	188

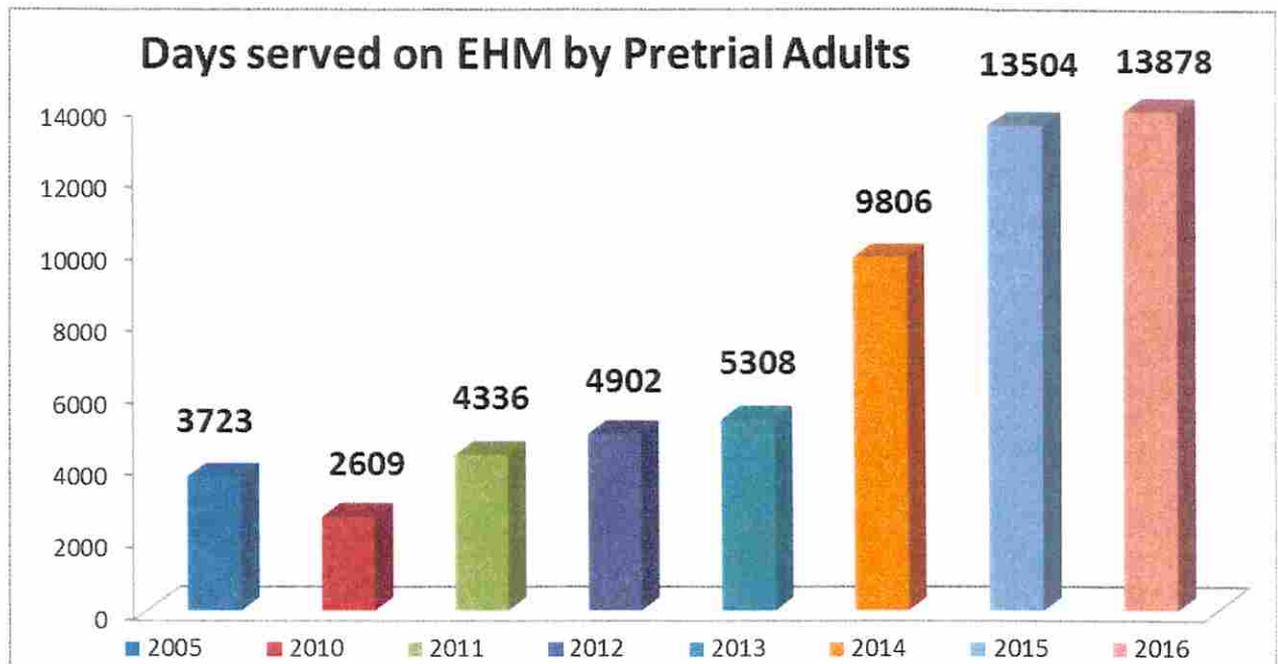
Days Defendants Served on EHM

Juvenile	1,955	3,294	3,106	1463	1499
Adult	6,894	7576	4798	13130	15578
Total Days	8,849	10870	7904	14593	17077



Pretrial EHM

In 2004, we tested using electronic home monitoring for some defendants in jail awaiting trial as a tool to help reduce jail overcrowding. We expanded the use of E.H.M. for pre-trial defendants in 2005. The following bar graph represents the number of E.H.M. days that were used for pre-trial adult participants in 2005, 2010, thru 2016. In 2016, eighty nine (89%) percent of our total adult days served on E.H.M. were pre-trial participants. Domestic violence defendants are included as pretrial defendants in the following bar graph because they too are awaiting trial.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVEILLANCE

In 2009, the Illinois Legislature passed a new Domestic Violence Law commonly referred to as the Amy Bischoff Law 730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7, and required all judges in the state to order that defendants who are charged with the offense of Violation of an Order of Protection undergo an evaluation to determine their risk of re-offending. This evaluation is done while the defendant is in jail awaiting a judge to set a bond for their charges. If the evaluation shows a significant risk of the defendant to re-offend then the law requires the judge to order that the defendant wear a GPS Monitoring Bracelet as a condition on bond. In 2016, the program expanded to include defendants of domestic battery. In 2009, we monitored seventeen (17) participants who served 1482 days on EHM. This year there were fifty nine (59) participants who served 4804 days on EHM.

EHM Costs

When a person is ordered to participate in the electronic monitoring program by a judge, they are also often ordered to pay a fee to DeKalb County for the cost of the equipment. This fee is often, but not always, the true cost of the equipment. We have had some difficulty in collecting these fees from some defendants. Those defendants that have not paid their fees in a timely manner have all been referred to the court to address their failure. The court in some cases has given the defendants additional time to pay the fees, entered a judgement against the defendant for the amount of the fees or, in some cases, waived the fees. The Sheriff's Office continues to attempt to collect these fees until they are either paid in full or disposed of by the court.

<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
\$15,293.88	\$34,174.99	\$51,376.00	\$75,531.00	\$94,854.50	\$85,133.25
(Cost of Leasing the Monitoring Equipment)					
\$15,268.81	\$36,433.53	\$41,529.57	\$58,591.75	\$85,122.00	\$60,611.84
(EHM Fees Collected)					

EHM Violations

Electronic home monitoring is an alternative to incarceration, and the same one piece G.P.S. device is used for everybody enrolled in the program. However, even though the same equipment is used for everybody; everybody's circumstances are different. The enrollees are of different ages, have committed different crimes and are in different stages of the court process. Below are four supervision groups and the rate of violations resulting in arrest for each, in 2016.

Defendants that Violated E.H.M.

Juvenile	Adult Sentenced	Adult Pre-Trial	Adult Domestic Violence
18 out of 39	0 out of 6	13 out of 67	16 out of 59
46%	0%	19%	27%

Juveniles

Juveniles have the highest percentage of violations because they on a whole are the most impulsive group. Combine that with poor judgment and excessive risk taking behaviors that leads to a larger percentage of violations.

Adult Sentenced

In general sentenced participants are the most cooperative group because they have been made aware of the E.H.M. rules and chose to participate in the program. Plus they know the exact number of days they will serve.

Adult Pre-trial and Domestic Violence

These participants are released from the jail to participate in the E.H.M. program as an alternative to jail while awaiting trial. The amount of time they will serve is unknown to the participant. Their motivation is different than sentenced adults. They wish to be released from jail, and that is not always the same as deciding to participate in the E.H.M. program. The mindset of the participant is most usually that E.H.M. is better than jail. Not enough thought is given to what will be expected of them. The participants who violate EHM could face a new criminal charge of Escape; failure to comply with the conditions of the electronic monitoring program (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-4.1. The participant's circumstances and violation determined whether or not criminal charges for Escape were filed, or if a second chance on EHM would be granted by the Judge. Almost all were required to post additional bond money to be released.

2016 POPULATION SUMMARY

	Number of Inmates	Number of Non-Sentenced	Days Held Sentenced	Crime Type		Sex		Inmate Transport		Average Daily Population	# of WR	# of WE
				Misd	Felon	M	F	No	Hr			
JAN	283	2786	574	122	161	223	60	76	185	108	1	3
FEB	300	2456	450	132	168	235	65	73	161	100	0	3
MAR	299	2648	536	123	176	235	64	109	259	103	1	1
APR	321	2644	456	134	187	263	58	92	196	103	3	4
MAY	355	2932	511	158	197	292	63	103	260	111	2	2
JUN	338	2994	504	153	185	284	54	94	229	111	1	3
JULY	321	2834	380	162	159	266	55	76	178	104	2	3
AUG	362	3093	529	164	198	292	70	96	251	117	5	1
SEPT	329	3200	434	148	181	270	59	107	266	121	5	2
OCT	365	3193	561	163	202	281	84	108	425	121	7	9
NOV	359	3091	664	156	203	285	74	92	231	125	5	7
DEC	307	2906	453	131	176	235	72	95	234	108	3	2

* TOTAL

*34,777

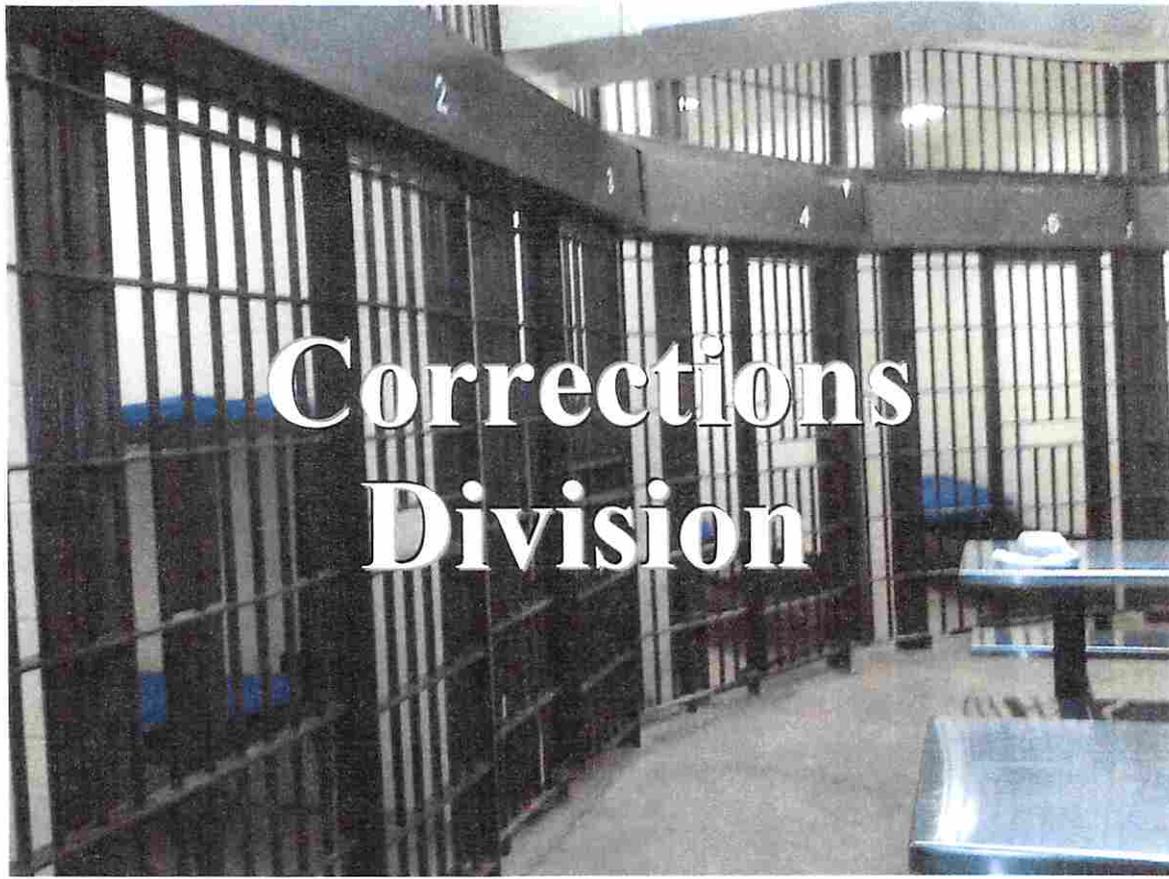
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** AVERAGE

**111

**3



Corrections Division

Jail Operations **Courthouse Security** **Electronic Home Monitoring**

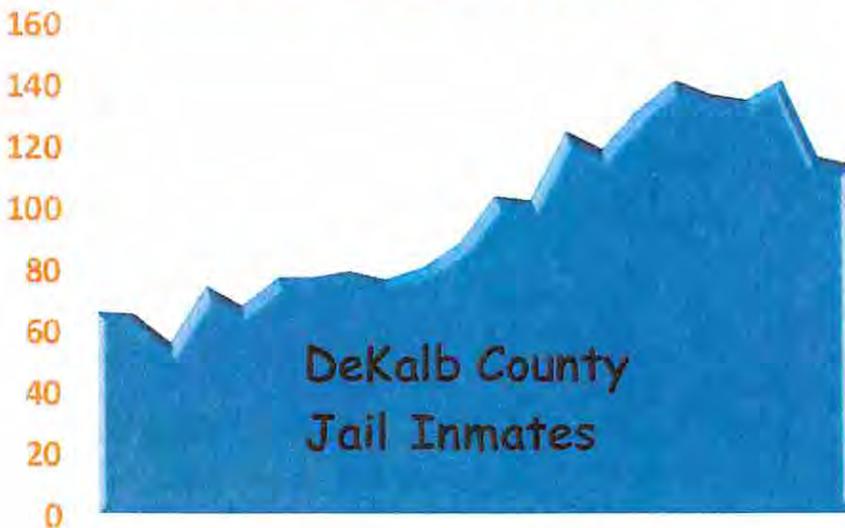
Chief Joyce Klein
Lieutenant Carolyn Parnow

Jail Operations

Average Daily Population (ADP)

The highest annual Average Daily Population (ADP) for the DeKalb County Jail is one hundred forty one (141) inmates per day in the Jail which occurred in 2011 and 2014.

Population Trend 1995-2016



In 2016 the DeKalb County Jail averaged one hundred thirteen (113) inmates per day. This is a slight decrease from 2015 when the jail population was one hundred sixteen (116).

This ADP decrease continues to

coincide with a significant decrease in our jail bookings as it did in 2015.

Technical Capacity

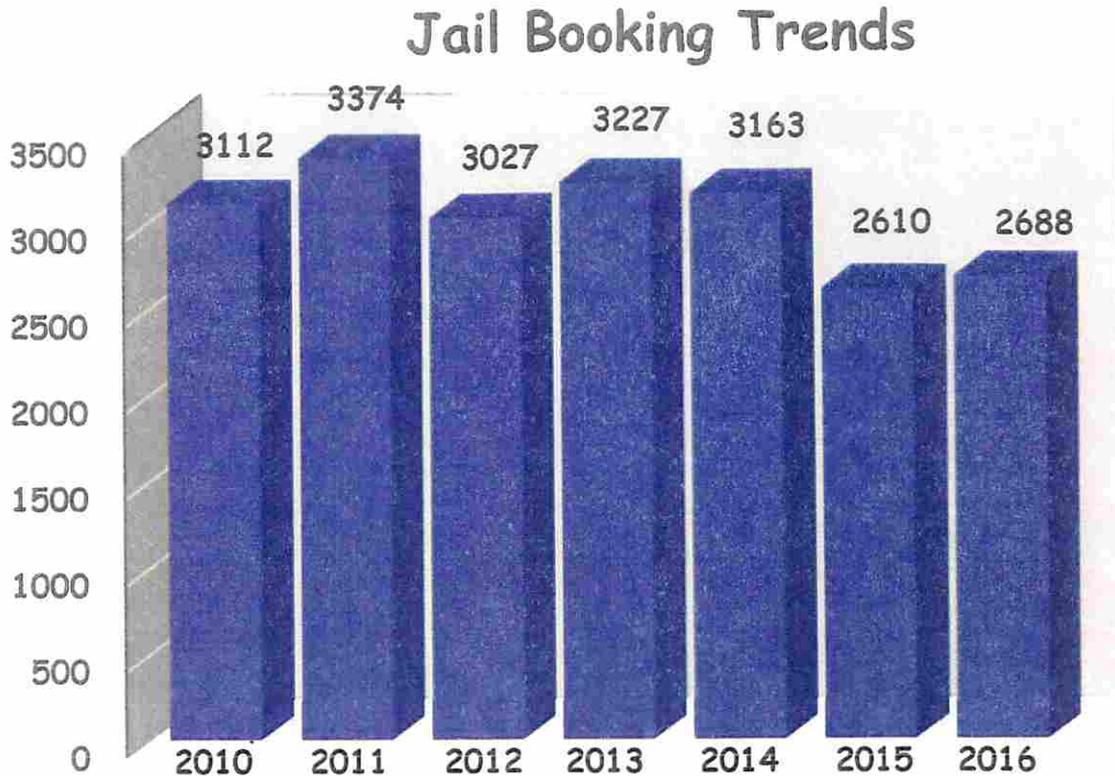
The jail's capacity of eighty-nine (89) beds accounts for every bunk in the jail including holding cells and work release beds. It is the technical capacity.

Functional capacity is a manageable level at which jail space can still provide for programs, services, proper classification and housing of inmates. Jail industry guidelines base a jail's functional capacity at eighty (80%) percent of the technical capacity. Therefore, based on a *technical* capacity of eighty-nine (89) the jail's *functional* capacity is seventy-two (72).

The chart above demonstrates the steady increase in ADP over the past several years. Since 2006 when the jail's ADP was one hundred three (103) the jail ADP has been over technical and functional capacity.

Bookings

In 2016 there were 2688 inmates booked into the Jail, which is a slight increase over last year's bookings. This still an unusually lower number of bookings. Bookings have not been at this level since before 2000. It is more



typical to have slight variations from year to year and see an elevated trend form over many years.

Everyone who enters the jail with charges must be booked and searched. All property is logged and taken from the new arrestee.

Booking is time consuming computer entry of information about the arrested person, their medical and mental health history, and their possessions. A digital picture and fingerprints are taken. It can take up to forty minutes or longer depending upon the person and the amount of information being supplied. Second shift booked in about thirty-nine percent (39%), day shift booked in thirty two percent (32%) and third shift booked in about twenty-nine percent (29%) of the total inmates processed in 2016.

Population Range

For 2016 the highest jail population day of one hundred twenty nine (129) inmates occurred on September 4th. The

Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Highest Day	141	160	162	153	139	129
Lowest Day	116	109	99	115	84	88

lowest jail population day of eighty eight (88) inmates occurred on February 10th. Previous to this unusual statistical year, the lowest population was occurring during the spring and summer months.

Monthly Trends

The monthly population trends in 2016 show November as the peak month with the highest one month population of one hundred twenty five (125) inmates per day. The lowest monthly population was in February 2016 with the average daily population of one hundred (100) for the month. This is a reversed trend from recent years. Typically, the highest population months occur at the beginning of the year and the lowest at the end of the year.

Housing Costs

Almost \$8.3 million has been spent since 2004 for housing inmates in other county jails because of jail overcrowding. Other monetary costs associated

Jail Overcrowding Housing Costs				
(Calendar Years)				
Year	Number of Inmates	Number of Days	Annual Cost	Accrued Costs
2004	18	736	\$37,226	\$37,226
2005	79	2349	\$120,060	\$157,286
2006	302	5722	\$294,629	\$451,915
2007	303	5359	\$269,047	\$720,962
2008	635	11,732	\$630,809	\$1,351,771
2009	576	10,203	\$612,094	\$1,962,684
2010	726	15,061	\$903,785	\$2,866,469
2011	794	16,868	\$1,032,260	\$3,898,729
2012	789	16,935	\$1,010,100	\$4,908,829
2013	872	16,895	\$1,013,700	\$5,922,529
2014	869	19,025	\$1,021,500	\$6,944,529
2015	869	19,025	\$1,021,500	\$7,599,869
2016	528	10,897	\$ 653,820	\$8,253,689

with sending inmates to other counties for housing are the costs of transportation and deputies' time.

During 2016 Corrections Deputies made five hundred seventy five (575) transports to move the inmates back and forth to other counties, which took one thousand sixty four hours (1064) hours of

deputy time. The cost for preparation and transporting is estimated at over \$130,000 in 2016. This includes basic vehicle expense, the deputy's time for transport and preparing inmates for transport.

When transferring inmates to another jail the preparation time for transfer entails: searching their property and them, transferring their money to the other jail, gathering medical reports and medication, making copies of other pertinent paperwork, and checking for separations from other inmates who may be co-defendants or from opposing gangs. Frequently there are problems that are caused by inmates refusing to go to another county which results in additional time spent to accomplish the transfer.

Inmate Types and Gender

Felony arrests entering the jail in 2016 increased slightly from fifty five (55%) to fifty six percent (56%). This maintains the higher trend of felony arrests coming into the jail for over the last ten years.

On average, the inmates staying in the jail was comprised of over ninety percent (90%) felons charged with crimes such as Murder, Drug Induced Homicide, Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Armed Robbery, Armed Violence, Drug charges, Unlawful Restraint, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault, and Child Pornography.

The percentage of inmates sentenced to serving time decreased by five percent (5%) in 2016. An all time low of sentenced inmates was in 2011 with only fifteen percent serving sentenced time.

Jail Population Breakdown	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Felony	48%	47%	47%	55%	56%
Misdemeanor	52%	53%	53%	45%	44%
Sentenced	17%	16%	18%	20%	15%
Pre-Sentenced	83%	84%	82%	80%	85%
Female	18%	20%	23%	19%	20%
Male	82%	80%	77%	81%	80%

The Average Daily Population of women housed in the jail was eleven (11) per day for 2016. There has been a steady increase in the jail's female population beginning in about 2012 when it was twelve (12) women per day.

Sentenced days served decreased in 2016 to a low not seen in at least a decade. The number of pre-sentenced days served increased about three percent (3%).

<u>Type of days</u>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sentenced Days	9,874	9,212	9,782	11,255	8,663	6,052
Pre-Sentenced Days	41,402	40,360	39,280	40,143	33,699	34,777

Types of Sentences

Inmates can be sentenced to serve time in the jail as straight time, work release or weekends. They can be sentenced to serve time on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) which means they are outside the jail and living at home. Finally, inmates can be sentenced to serve time in a state prison.

Of the inmates who were processed through the jail in 2016, fifty eight percent (58%) were sentenced to serve straight time and ten percent (10%) were sentenced to state prison (DOC). These percentages equate to two hundred sixty one (261) inmates serving straight time and seventy one (71) inmates transported to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to serve their prison sentence. Five (5) inmates were returned to DOC on parole violations.

Inmates sentenced to our jail and prison decreased for the second consecutive year. Inmates returned to prison on parole violations decreased as well.

If those sentenced and on pretrial EHM spent their time in the jail, it would have equated to Forty three (43) more inmates in the jail per day, and brought the Average Daily Population to one hundred fifty six (156) for 2016.

Of the inmates processed by the Sheriff’s office, the number of people sentenced to Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) increased significantly in 2016. Forty six (46) inmates were sentenced to EHM, and one hundred one (101) were on EHM in a pretrial status. The sentenced number includes those sent to jail for drug court violations, and the pretrial number includes

domestic violence cases. More detailed EHM statistics are outlined later in this report.

Periodic Imprisonment

There were thirty five (35) newly sentenced work release inmates in 2016.

In 2016 there were forty (40) new weekend sentence served in the jail. This is a huge increase over

<u>Periodic Imprisonment</u>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Work Release sentences	8	8	9	12	17	35
Weekend sentences	3	1	3	4	18	40

the eighteen (18) weekend sentences in 2015. Having no or very few weekend sentences is desired due to jail overcrowding. This leaves little space for those newly arrested on the weekend. The number of weekend sentences rising causes significant housing problems on the weekend.

Corrections Transports

Corrections transports inmates for a variety of reasons. One of the categories in the graphs that follow is “Warrant/DOC/CT” which includes transports for the following reasons:



- To Medical Facilities for treatment
- To Mental Health Facilities for committal
- To other Counties throughout the State for warrants pick-ups
- For Court Ordered Hearings in other Counties
- To deliver Inmates to the Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as “Juvenile” occur for the following reasons:

- To the Youth Home to detain on a warrant or new charge
- To escort the juvenile from the Youth Home to Court
- To deliver to the Juvenile Department of Corrections (Prison)

Transports referred to as “Overcrowding” include all transports related to jail overcrowding such as:

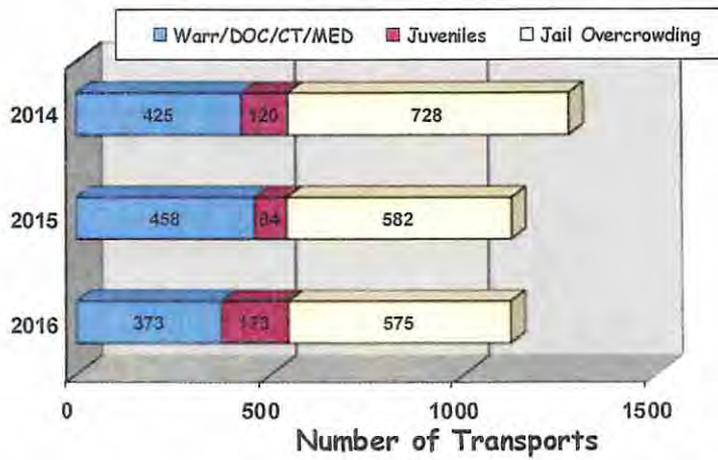
- Transporting inmates to another county jail for housing
- Picking them up to return to our jail for housing or release

- Picking them up for court/medical treatment and returning them

In 2016 inmate transports were similar to 2015 in total. However, juvenile transports more than doubled in 2016 which is the most juvenile transports occurring in any previous year. Warrants, DOC, court and medical

transported decreased almost nineteen (19) percent.

Corrections Transports

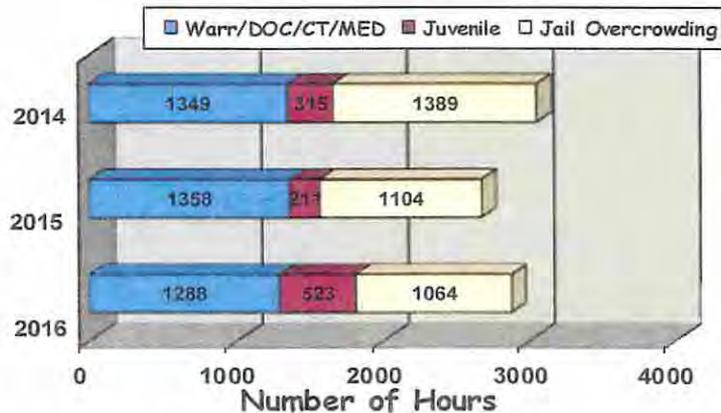


Time spent on juvenile transports can vary from year to year due to the nature of charges and how fast the case gets called before the Judge in court.

In 2016 juvenile not only did transports double from 2015, but also the time we spent doing these transports doubled.

In contrast, the number of hours spent on jail overcrowding transports decreased proportionately to the decreased number of jail overcrowding transports done.

Corrections Transport Hours



Coinciding with the decrease in the number of warrants/DOC/Ct transports, the hours spent doing these transports decreased too.

Jail Programs & Activities

The jail provides activities and special programs that serve a two-fold purpose. They help to keep inmates occupied and less apt to cause problems in the jail. Plus, these activities hopefully have a positive effect in altering behavior after release from jail.

Adult Basic Education (ABE)

ABE (formerly known as GED) is an on-going successful jail program for many years through Kishwaukee College. The jail ABE participants usually had a very high rate of completion of their ABE studies while in jail.

In 2016 the total number of students that attended ABE was ten (10). Students also participated in workshops as part of the ABE program.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

Dedicated volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous come to the jail weekly to provide services to inmates. The volunteers are from our community and many are affiliated with the Alano Club in DeKalb. This has been an on-going, well-attended program for many years. There are separate programs held for the men and women. The men's group averaged about sixteen (16) to twenty-one (21) participants for each session. The women's group had an average of five (5) to six (6) inmates attend their meetings.

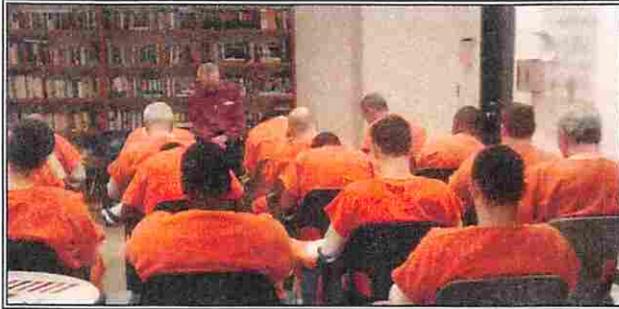
Mary's Story Book

Aunt Mary's Story book is a program coordinated by Companions Journeying Together. Staff and volunteers bring a selection of books and recording equipment into the Jail. They assist the inmates in choosing an age appropriate book for the age of their child. The inmate is given the opportunity to record him or herself reading the book for their child. They allow the inmate to put a message to their child at the end of the recording and they may write something in the book for the child.

About twenty-five (25) inmates participated in this program in 2016. This program has replaced the STAR program started by the Jail approximately fifteen years ago.

Religious Providers

Local churches provide religious services on Sunday on a rotational basis. Pastor Steve Persson coordinates the volunteers from our local churches for these services. There are about thirty local community people who volunteer their time to provide church service on Sunday.



Pictured are volunteers for men's and women's church services. Usually there are three Church services every Sunday due to the large number of inmates who

want to attend church. Twenty-five to thirty men (25-30) attend church services in two separate services. Women attend a separate third service and generally there are one to five (1-5) women that attend services every Sunday.

Bible Study for women often is held in our video arraignment room due to our space shortage problems. Typically three to five women attend Bible Study that is held once a week.



Chaplain Bill Lee and his assistants provide religious services, Individual counseling and bible study to any interested male inmate. Bible Study for men is held once a week and every other week there is a second session held.



In addition, when requested by Catholic inmates, the Church of St. Mary in Sycamore provides ministry services to the Jail. A Rabbi through Prison Ministries has provided services to inmates of Jewish faith when requested. Bibles are provided to inmates at their request. The jail receives multiple copies of a religious newsletter for inmates of all faiths produced by jail volunteers.

Medical Program

Guardian Correctional Care Inc. provides medical services for the jail. Through a comprehensive medical program the jail benefits by receiving improved liability protection for the County, closer monitoring and control of inmate medical costs, medical professionals making the medical decisions, and an efficient use of manpower by keeping Corrections Deputies on-site at the jail rather than transporting inmates to outside facilities or waiting for prescriptions to be filled at a pharmacy.

Medical staff ensures that the medical history of all inmates is reviewed within 72 hours to make sure any medical needs are being addressed. However, inmates taking medications or with urgent problems are immediately referred from booking deputies to medical staff. This insures continuity of care and continuation of necessary prescriptions.

To comply with Illinois Jail Standards, all detainees confined are given a medical screening within 14 days after confinement. A tuberculosis (T.B.) screening is offered at this time as well. Illinois Jail Standards also mandate a scheduled sick call for all inmates. Our medical staff conducts sick call four times a week.

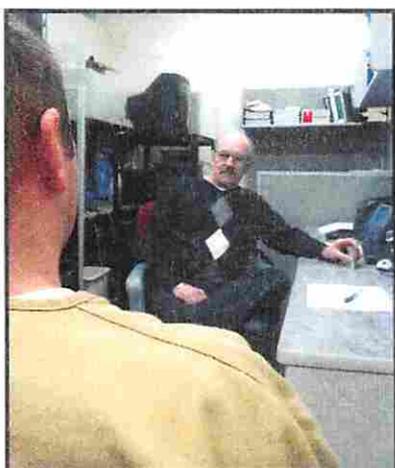
2016	Total Nurse Call	Medical Screening	Sick Call
Jan	162	33	129
Feb	163	28	135
Mar	202	29	173
Apr	184	26	158
May	178	35	143
Jun	127	15	112
Jul	137	19	118
Aug	188	37	151
Sep	188	25	163
Oct	168	20	148
Nov	163	16	147
Dec	169	22	147
Totals	2029	305	1724

Mental and Behavioral Health Counseling

Since 2007, the Sheriff's Office has received grant money from the DeKalb County Community Mental Health Board for the jail mental health services. It provides critical services to those inmates in crisis, it provides many opportunities for mental health services to inmates on a voluntary basis including individual counseling and continues the group counseling sessions started almost thirty years ago.

Mental Health Counselors provide an array of services to inmates: crisis intervention, assessments, individual and group psycho education. Psycho education includes: anger management techniques, motivational enhancement therapy, substance abuse treatment, and solution focused therapy, mentoring, conflict resolution and post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD).

The counselors identify those inmates who may be experiencing mental illness, developmental disabilities or substance abuse issues. An evaluation is conducted with service recommendations. The goals of services are to provide stability to the inmate in custody and to establish a plan for referrals upon their release.



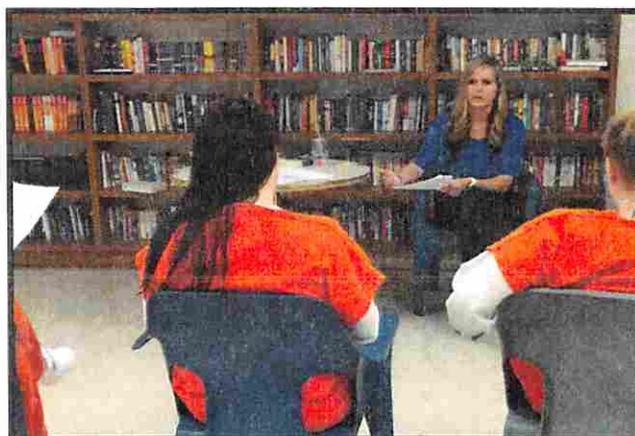
In 2016, seventy (70) new inmates were assessed and received individual and/or group counseling. Group counseling has different segments of programming during the year. Crisis Intervention helped about sixty (60) inmates in 2016.

Individual counseling is available for those inmates in need and as requested by jail staff for emergencies. Our medical staff integrates mental health and medical care through this program.

Kent Wohrabe reached his fifteen (15) year anniversary as our jail counselor, and now supervisor. In 2016 we had unusual changes in the counseling staff. Our other long-time counselor took a leave of absence. Two new counselors who joined our staff only worked two or three months, having to leave due to work conflicts with their full time positions. Fortunately as 2016 ended new counselors were getting ready to join the counseling staff.

Life Skills Program 2016

Starting in 2013 we initiated and have been providing a Life Skills Program annually. With continued funding from the Mental Health Board we are now continuing this special programming for inmates



without interfering in our regular group and counseling programs. The Life Skills Program has a variety of topics.

Some of the topics are:

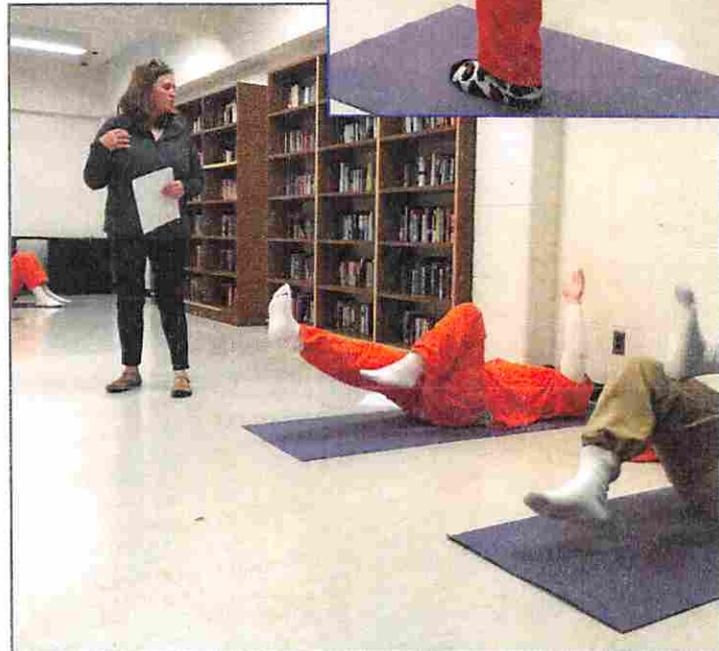
- Exercise for stress reduction & other stress reductions methods
- Communication Skills
- Job application
- Job Interviews & Role Playing
- Resumes
- Checking accounts & and financial information
- Affordable Health Care Act
- Nutrition & Health
- Wellness & Disease Prevention

The Life Skills program has short and long term goals. Short Term Goals of the Life Skill Program assist staff with inmate management and build attitudes for long term goals to be achieved. Short term goals include:

- Better behavior by inmates while in Jail.
- Decrease Disruptions in housing areas.
- Decrease negative behavior toward jail staff.
- Increase utilization of other jail services and programs intended to prepare them for long term goals.

Some of the Long Term Goals the program strives to meet are to:

- Decrease and learn to manage stress and negative thinking
- Learn and experience team building
- Learn Life Skills
- Learn how to effectively and appropriately communicate with others



- Address anxiety, anger or symptoms of depression
- Encourage and reward positive behavior and thinking
- Identifying work skills and job paths
- Forming and maintaining skills related to applying and successfully acquiring a job.

This program was available to inmates who applied and were accepted to participate in this kind of group program. There were fourteen (14) male participants and five (5) female participants.

Mental Health Committals

Unfit for Trial

Sometimes inmates are found “Unfit for Trial” through the court. In this instance the inmate is remanded into the custody of the Illinois Department of Human Services. In 2016, nine (9) inmates were found unfit for trial. The length of time for those inmates to be transferred to a State Mental Health Facility can be lengthy at times. In the meantime, jail staff deal with inmates suffering from extreme mental illness and most times refusing medication. These inmates may be violent and have unsanitary psychotic behaviors. They must be kept in a holding cell away from other inmates which causes more space problems for the jail.

Committals

Mental health committals may be requested by jail staff for those who are a danger to themselves or others. They used to be sent to Singer Mental Health Center in Rockford until Singer closed its doors in October 2012. Today, “mental health” beds are in community hospitals in our region and are assigned by availability. Even though the inmate may be assessed in need of a committal to a mental health center, there may be no place for the person to go or it may be hours away from our community. More often today we are housing the mentally ill for longer periods of time in our jail.

Commissary

The State of Illinois County Jail Standards requires jails to maintain commissary systems. Commissary provides inmates the opportunity to purchase approved items such as hygiene and grooming aids, food, clothing and other miscellaneous commodities. The jail standards require that all profits from commissary be used for inmate welfare.

It provided funds for:

- Supplies for Group Counseling Class
- Haircuts and Hygiene items for indigent inmates
- Magazines, newspapers, TV guides, games, playing cards
- Televisions and television speakers, cable costs for basic service
- Library books including educational books, Fiction and non-fiction books
- Subscription for Criminal Law Updates for Law Library
- Trustee pay and rewards for special difficult cleaning details

Courthouse Security

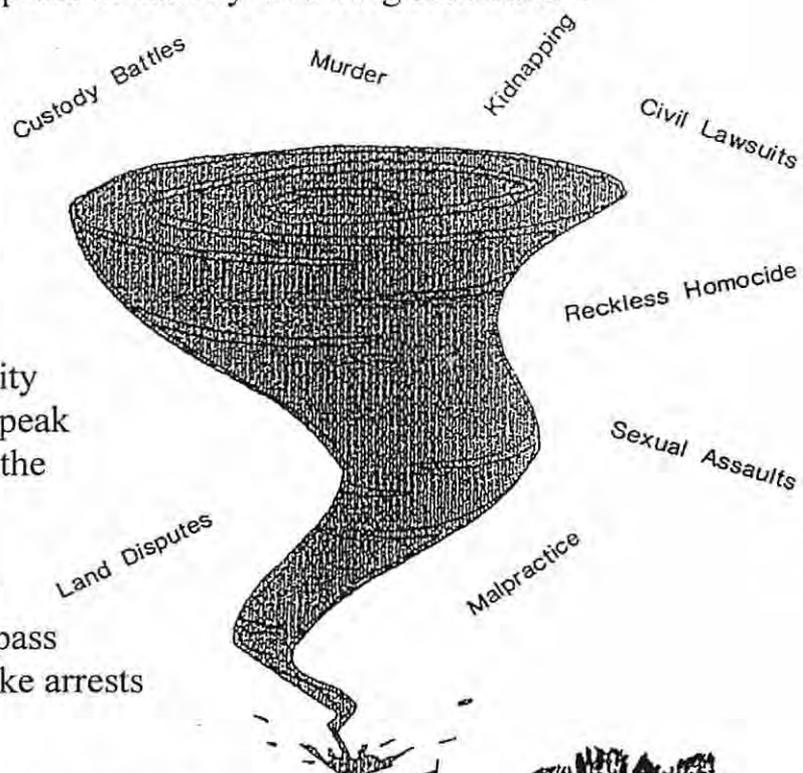
In 2016 about one hundred twenty thousand (121,000) people entered the courthouse through the court security station. The presence of the Sheriff's personnel at the courthouse provides the criminal justice system, its employees and the public a safer and more secure environment. The courthouse can be a tumultuous place of activity involving conflict and emotional turmoil, not only in criminal cases, but also civil and domestic disputes as well.

Two deputies and a sergeant are assigned to the courthouse. There are part-time Security Officers who assist at the security station with the deputies during peak hours. The deputies working at the security station monitor items brought in by scanning them through an x-ray machine, insure those entering pass through a metal detector and make arrests as needed.

Frequently people are apprehended on outstanding warrants as they come into the courthouse for a court appearance or other business.

In 2016, two hundred twenty-five (225) people were arrested by court security deputies. Deputies served six orders of protection and seized over a twelve hundred (1,200) items of contraband.

Court Security Deputies managed movement of over fourteen hundred (1400) inmates brought to our courthouse by Illinois Department of Corrections, other County Sheriff Offices and our Jail.

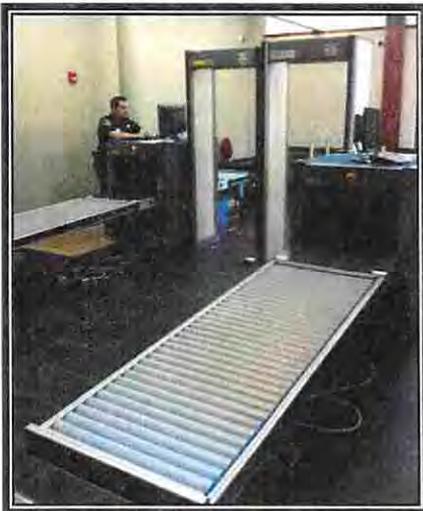


The Deputies provide:

- A quick and safe response in emergency situations that range from medical emergencies to physical altercations in or out of the courtrooms.
- Assist in securing jurors, witnesses and other trial participants.
- Escort citizens to their vehicles when they are concerned for their safety outside the courthouse as needed or requested.
- Assist in escorting inmates to different courtrooms or to the jail.
- Provide protection and monitor threats in the courthouse.
- Respond when courthouse employees call for assistance because someone becomes unruly or threatening in their office.

Courthouse Security Entry Screening

Court Security screening moved to a new area of the courthouse in September 2012. The security screening station is on the south east side of the first floor. There are two x-ray machines and two metal detectors in place. This provides for an immediate back up if equipment fails.



Additionally, it is ready for times when extra screening capability may be needed in the future with more court rooms in use at one time. However, it would require more staff to open a second lane for security screening.

The operation of courthouse security improved with the 2012 expansion. It allows people entry into the courthouse and gets them out of the weather more quickly. It allows for a less congested and more organized flow of people through security and into the main area of the courthouse.

Cameras throughout the courthouse are viewed from the security station that faces into the main public lobby. This provides the opportunity to monitor people leaving the courthouse and to answer questions if necessary.



The courthouse expansion provides a sally port garage as a secured entry point, a secured elevator and secured hallways in which to move inmates from a holding area to the courtroom. There are holding areas on the first and second floors for inmates to be secured while waiting for their turn to go before the Judge. This makes it safer for the public, employees, deputies and inmates.



There are holding areas on the first and second floors for inmates to be secured while waiting for their turn to go before the Judge. This makes it safer for the public, employees, deputies and inmates.

Court Security Deputies are responsible for the movement of outside agencies and their detainees while in the Courthouse. Assisting outside agencies includes:

- Escorting between garage and the holding area
- Allowing attorney's access to the detainee in holding areas

- Escorting the agency and their detainee in and out of the courtroom
- Escorting the agency and their detainee out of the Courthouse

Court Security Deputies can be occupied for extended periods of time when there are several outside agencies at the Courthouse at once. This occurs on a regular basis.

Inmates are only in these holding cells during the day when court is in session. They are not there overnight.



Statistics showing the activity of the courthouse deputies are shown in the following table.

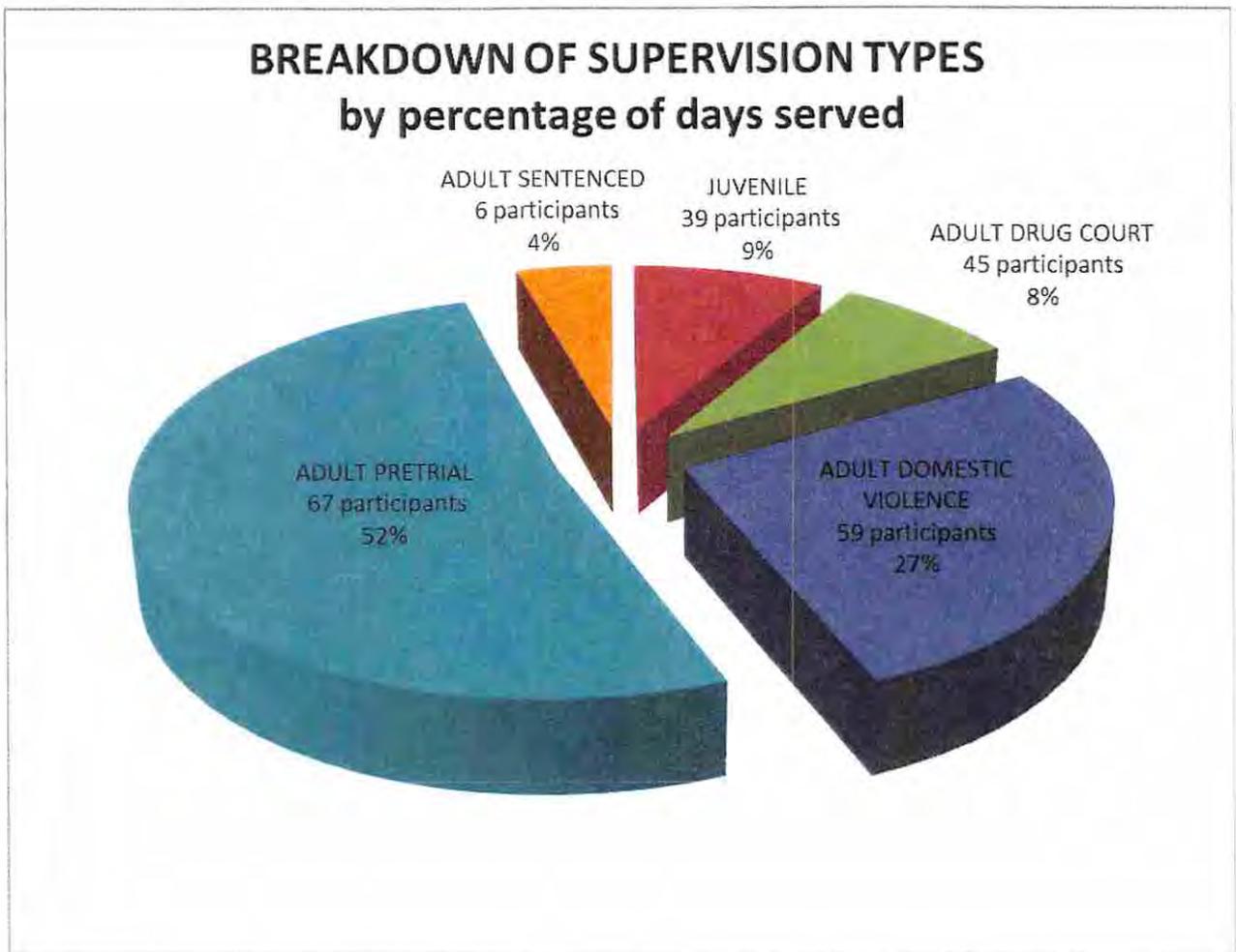
2016 Monthly Courthouse Statistics

Month	Entries	Am-ct DeKalb Co inmates	Am- Ct. Other inmates	Pm- Ct. DeKalb Co. inmates	Pm- Ct. Other inmates	Arrests	Orders of Protection Served	Contraband Seized
January	9718	46	9	37	17	14	2	147
February	9092	29	15	33	6	12	1	117
March	11024	50	25	39	7	16	1	102
April	9941	50	17	37	8	15	0	108
May	9802	35	16	62	14	17	0	108
June	11318	43	19	61	12	17	0	112
July	9820	48	18	57	10	13	0	81
August	10505	53	17	53	13	23	0	93
September	10563	45	15	84	6	20	2	108
October	11130	41	11	58	4	18	0	95
November	8831	41	23	45	10	32	0	76
December	9178	37	13	51	6	28	0	97
Y.T.D Total	120922	518	198	617	113	225	6	1244

DeKalb County Electronic Home Monitoring 2016 Statistics

Electronic Home Monitoring offers an alternative to incarceration by monitoring the degree of compliance to house confinement. Electronic monitoring supervision requires a participant to wear a global positioning satellite receiver, which sends an encoded signal to a monitoring center. This allows the Sheriff's Office to continually monitor the participant's location, and also alerts us if they leave their home at an unauthorized time. This monitoring is supported by the periodic unannounced face-to-face home and work visits by Sheriff's Deputies. E.H.M. in no way prevents an individual from leaving the residence if they choose to do so. However with G.P.S; it allows E.H.M. deputies to see where participants are, and where they have been through the use of computerized maps. We are currently using this equipment on all of our participants.

This year our participants were made up of a combination of Sentenced Adult Offenders, Pre-Trial Adult Offenders, Drug Court Offenders, Domestic Violence Offenders, as well as Juvenile Offenders.

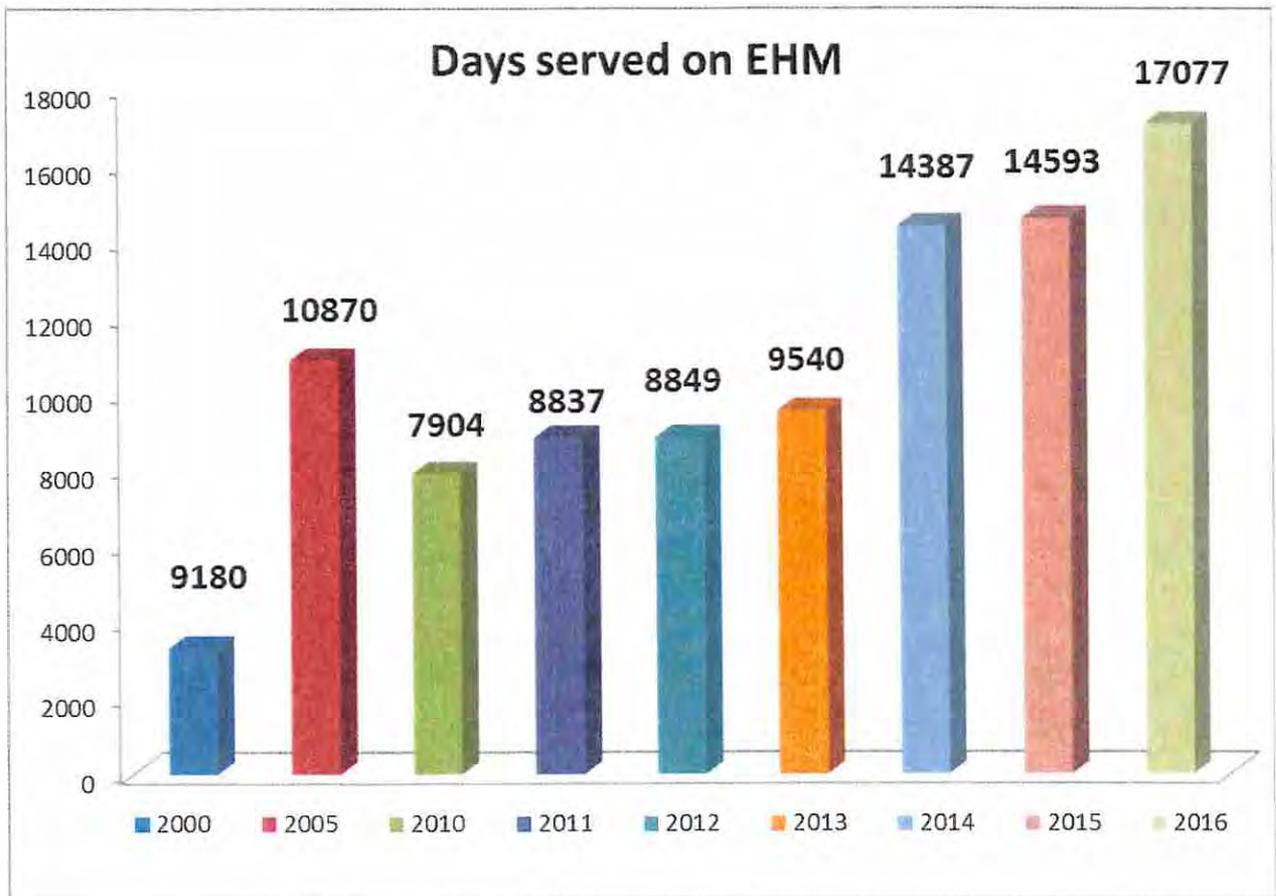


Total Defendants ordered to EHM

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Juvenile	17	67	57	22	35
Adult	35	89	80	159	153
Total Participants	52	156	137	181	188

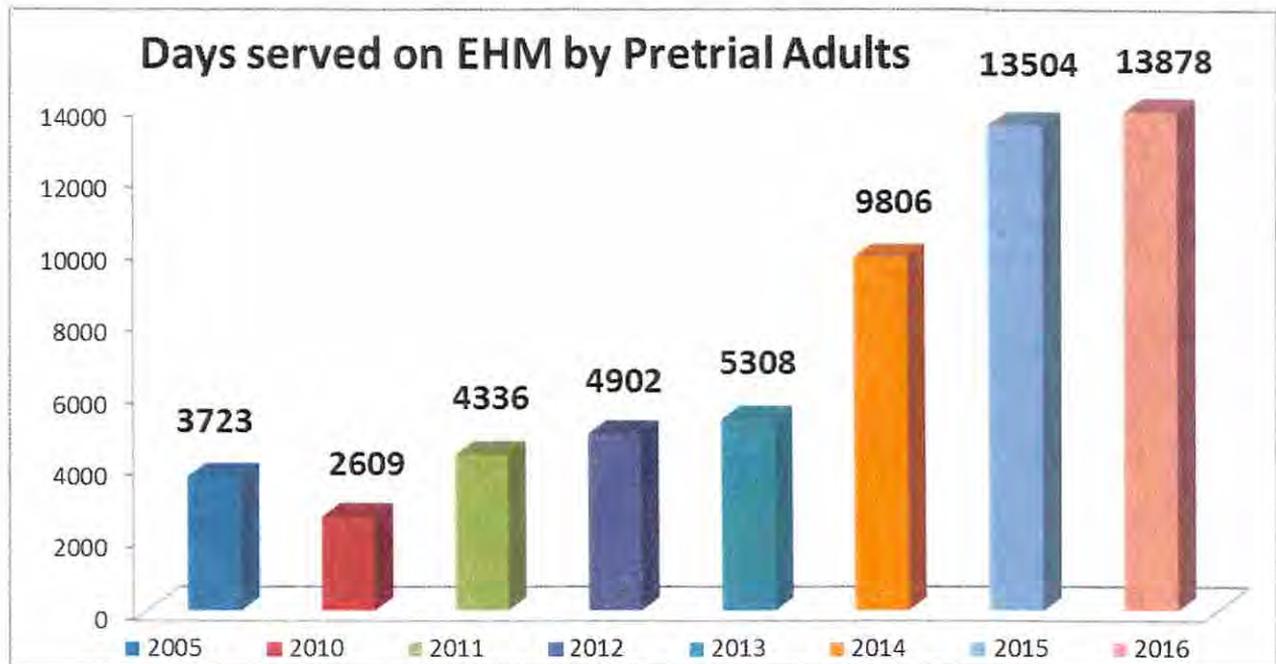
Days Defendants Served on EHM

Juvenile	1,955	3,294	3,106	1463	1499
Adult	6,894	7576	4798	13130	15578
Total Days	8,849	10870	7904	14593	17077



Pretrial EHM

In 2004, we tested using electronic home monitoring for some defendants in jail awaiting trial as a tool to help reduce jail overcrowding. We expanded the use of E.H.M. for pre-trial defendants in 2005. The following bar graph represents the number of E.H.M. days that were used for pre-trial adult participants in 2005, 2010, thru 2016. In 2016, eighty nine (89%) percent of our total adult days served on E.H.M. were pre-trial participants. Domestic violence defendants are included as pretrial defendants in the following bar graph because they too are awaiting trial.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVEILLANCE

In 2009, the Illinois Legislature passed a new Domestic Violence Law commonly referred to as the Amy Bischoff Law 730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7, and required all judges in the state to order that defendants who are charged with the offense of Violation of an Order of Protection undergo an evaluation to determine their risk of re-offending. This evaluation is done while the defendant is in jail awaiting a judge to set a bond for their charges. If the evaluation shows a significant risk of the defendant to re-offend then the law requires the judge to order that the defendant wear a GPS Monitoring Bracelet as a condition on bond. In 2016, the program expanded to include defendants of domestic battery. In 2009, we monitored seventeen (17) participants who served 1482 days on EHM. This year there were fifty nine (59) participants who served 4804 days on EHM.

EHM Costs

When a person is ordered to participate in the electronic monitoring program by a judge, they are also often ordered to pay a fee to DeKalb County for the cost of the equipment. This fee is often, but not always, the true cost of the equipment. We have had some difficulty in collecting these fees from some defendants. Those defendants that have not paid their fees in a timely manner have all been referred to the court to address their failure. The court in some cases has given the defendants additional time to pay the fees, entered a judgement against the defendant for the amount of the fees or, in some cases, waived the fees. The Sheriff's Office continues to attempt to collect these fees until they are either paid in full or disposed of by the court.

<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
\$15,293.88	\$34,174.99	\$51,376.00	\$75,531.00	\$94,854.50	\$85,133.25
(Cost of Leasing the Monitoring Equipment)					
\$15,268.81	\$36,433.53	\$41,529.57	\$58,591.75	\$85,122.00	\$60,611.84
(EHM Fees Collected)					

EHM Violations

Electronic home monitoring is an alternative to incarceration, and the same one piece G.P.S. device is used for everybody enrolled in the program. However, even though the same equipment is used for everybody; everybody's circumstances are different. The enrollees are of different ages, have committed different crimes and are in different stages of the court process. Below are four supervision groups and the rate of violations resulting in arrest for each, in 2016.

Defendants that Violated E.H.M.

Juvenile	Adult Sentenced	Adult Pre-Trial	Adult Domestic Violence
18 out of 39	0 out of 6	13 out of 67	16 out of 59
46%	0%	19%	27%

Juveniles

Juveniles have the highest percentage of violations because they on a whole are the most impulsive group. Combine that with poor judgment and excessive risk taking behaviors that leads to a larger percentage of violations.

Adult Sentenced

In general sentenced participants are the most cooperative group because they have been made aware of the E.H.M. rules and chose to participate in the program. Plus they know the exact number of days they will serve.

Adult Pre-trial and Domestic Violence

These participants are released from the jail to participate in the E.H.M. program as an alternative to jail while awaiting trial. The amount of time they will serve is unknown to the participant. Their motivation is different than sentenced adults. They wish to be released from jail, and that is not always the same as deciding to participate in the E.H.M. program. The mindset of the participant is most usually that E.H.M. is better than jail. Not enough thought is given to what will be expected of them. The participants who violate EHM could face a new criminal charge of Escape; failure to comply with the conditions of the electronic monitoring program (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-4.1. The participant's circumstances and violation determined whether or not criminal charges for Escape were filed, or if a second chance on EHM would be granted by the Judge. Almost all were required to post additional bond money to be released.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION

SHERIFF'S AUXILIARY

Director Duane Rapp

The DeKalb County Sheriff's Auxiliary was formed under Sheriff Mel Shaw in 1966. These volunteers assist all of the DeKalb County citizens. The Auxiliary's responsibilities include storm watch during tornado season, traffic control at special events, accidents, road closing, and situations where full time deputies need extra help. Members are DeKalb County Citizens, majority of them with full-time jobs, which volunteer their time. The following is a breakdown of man-hours the Auxiliary completed for the year 2016. The current roster has 18 active members.

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Call Outs	277
Scheduled Details	1,055
Weather/Storm watch	0
Sandwich Fair	656.5
TOTAL VOLUNTARY	<u>1,988.5</u>

The Auxiliary not only supplies personnel support for the Sheriff's Office but shares equipment such as a Mobil Command Post, Kawasaki Mule, an enclosed pull trailer used for office, and evidence holding, and tents. The equipment primarily obtained through donations and grants.



Auxiliary members with Governor Bruce Rauner
at
Fairdale April 9th, 2016 – Remembrance/Celebration

CITIZENS ACADEMY

Since 1996 approximately 500 citizens have graduated from the Academy program. The academy has resulted in citizens who have an improved understanding of the criminal justice system, as well as keeping Sheriff's personnel in tune with citizen's ideas and perspectives. The Citizens Academy is a 10-week course, totaling 30 hours and is taught by members of the Sheriff's Office, other police agencies and individuals.

The Sheriff's Office in 2015, took time to reflect on the success of the 18 year history to determine the value of the academy, and whether or not it should be continued. After determining that the Academy was still of significant value to citizens as well as the Sheriff's Office, the planning for the revamped and updated 2016 Academy began, and recruitment and implementation for the January 2016 class, under coordination of Deputy Sarah Frazier assisted by Detective John Holiday. The 2017 class of 29 individuals graduated March 17th, 2017.



NEW HORIZONS

2016



DEKALB COUNTY CARES

GROUND BREAKING – JAIL EXPANSION

NEW HORIZON



DeKalb County Cares- A partnership with the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office

In 2016, the Sheriff's Office working in conjunction with the family of retired Sergeant Harold Overton #7 started a book sharing program dedicated to the memory of Harold. The book donation program, started by the Overton family provides gently used books for the deputies to give to children who might be involved in a car accident or domestic violence situation. The books can be used in any type of situation that the deputy believes the child would benefit from the program.

Each deputy was provided a duffel bag, pre-loaded with different types of books along with a draw-string bag to present to any child in need. Later in 2016, the Sheriff's Office was awarded a grant from the DeKalb County Community Foundation to ensure the program continues into the future.

The Sheriff's Office would like to thank the Overton family for their efforts to get this worth-while program started and the DeKalb County Community Foundation for the financial support in future years.

(Pictured above: Chief Deputy Andy Sullivan and Lieutenant Jim Burgh along with Harold's grandchildren)

NEW HORIZON

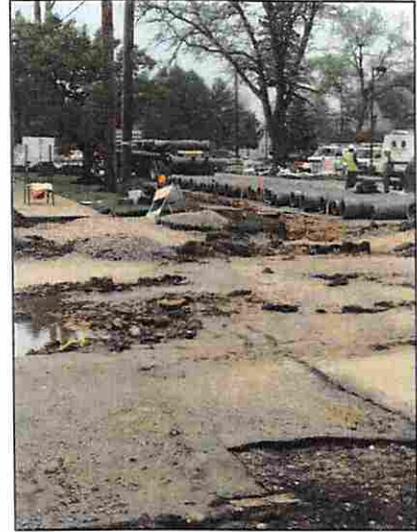


JAIL EXPANSION GROUNDBREAKING

JUNE 15th, 2016

Jail Expansion In-Progress

As 2016 started, bid proposals were being reviewed and awarded for the construction of the jail expansion. Our builder Gilbane was onsite in March. Relocation of utilities and communication lines for the Sheriff's Office, as well as a new water main and new sanitary sewers were the first things done to prepare for excavation.



In late June clearing of plants and pavement started within the expansion area.

Excavation started on July 11th for the fourteen (14) foot deep basement. An earth retaining wall was installed between the excavation area and the Sheriff's radio tower.



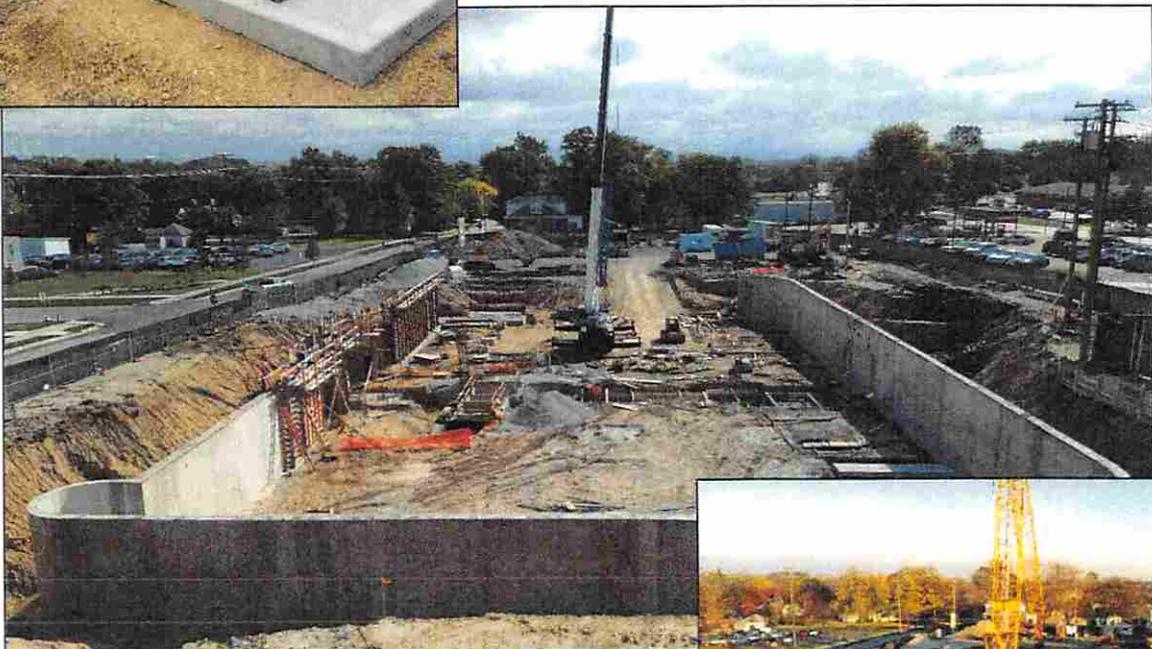
In August, despite many downpours of rain, there was a great deal of construction progress. The excavation for the basement was completed. Concrete foundations for the elevators were completed. Elevator pits were waterproofed, insulated and back filled. Plumbing basins were installed in the basement and the first wall pour took place on August 31st.



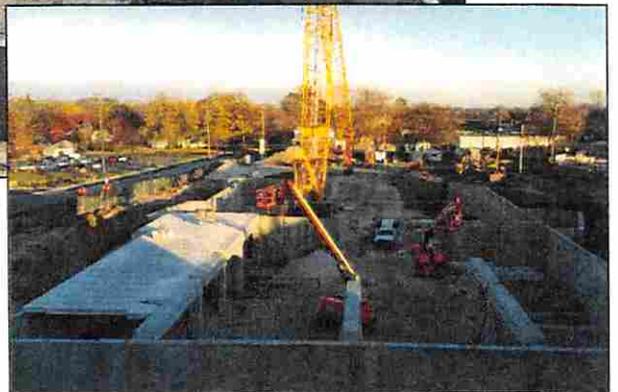
August 31, 2016



The transformer pad pictured to the left and other concrete work such as sidewalks at Exchange & Walnut were also in place by August 31st.



Basement walls were close to completion just a month later at the end of September. This was followed by first floor decking being put in place (as pictured right).



On October 17th a 300 ton crane was delivered and assembled onsite. The intersection of Exchange and Locust was closed to accommodate the



assembly of the crane. Soon precast walls which were manufactured in Mt. Pleasant Iowa started to arrive by semi-trucks.



The 300 ton crane was moved into the basement of the building via a ramp on the east side. This ramp stays in place until the crane comes out, the east wall of the basement is built and then the crane will finish placing the rest of the precast panels in place on the east side.

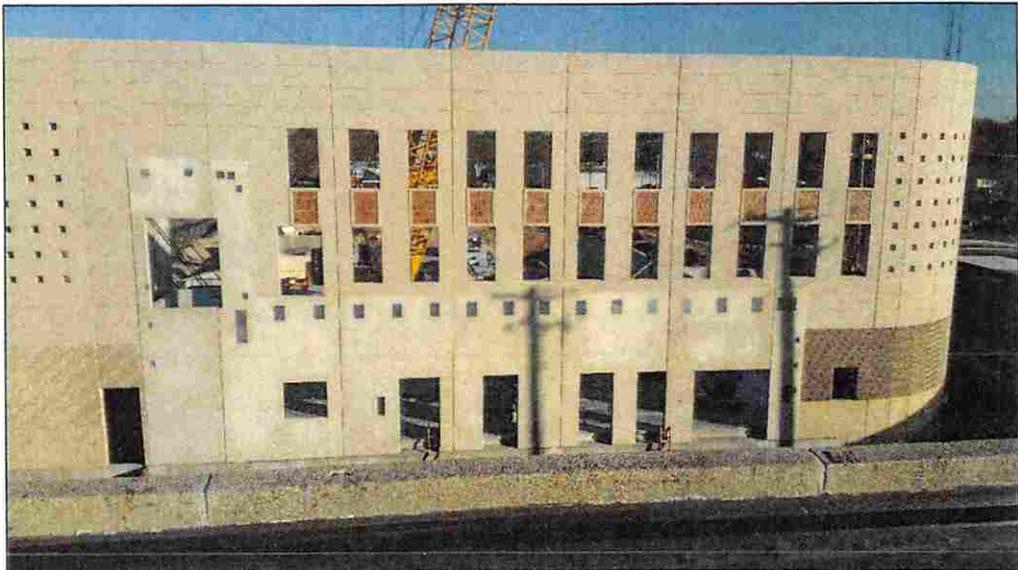
The precast panels weigh 45,000 to 58,000 pounds each and transported just one panel per semi.

The panels were removed from the semi by the crane. Within a few minutes a panel could be in place on the first floor decking.

Workers were there to secure the panel in place. This work continued thru December only stopping due to severely cold temperature or high winds.



By mid-December the front and west wall of the jail expansion was built. Due to site constraints the expansion is being built from west to east to allow for the 300 ton crane to stay on the construction site.



The building will add about 60,000 square feet of jail space with an additional 22,000 square feet of basement space. The first floor is comprised of a booking area, kitchen, laundry, medical and staff areas. On the second floor there will be program rooms and a housing unit with sixty beds. There is shelled space which in the future will be another 60 bed housing area.

The expansion connects to the current jail via a skywalk which allows for use of eighty three (83) beds in the 1980 build. Only six beds will be lost in the current jail to allow for the connection between the buildings. Tax dollars are not being used to fund this expansion. The funds for building the expansion are from the tipping fees of the expanded Waste Management landfill.

Below is a rendering of how the north east view of the expansion will look. The Public Safety Building is on the right side and connected to the new expansion by sky walk on the second floor.



PREVIOUS NEW HORIZON PROGRAMS

2015 Jail Expansion Resolution

2014 Powered by Propane

2014 Mobile Patrol

2013 On-line Collision reporting

2013 Challenge Coins

2012 Use of Force Training Simulator

2011 Formalized Jail Planning

2010 Care Trak

2008 Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce

2007 Corrections Control Center

2006 Mobil Command Post

2005 Domestic Violence Grant – S.A./ Sheriff

2004 Character First

2004 Star Program – Corrections

2004 Evidence Room/Storage

2003 Combined Communications Expansion

2003 Public Safety Sales Tax

Sent to the Voters

2002 Adhock Jail Study Committee

2002 Interim Genoa Chief

2001 Live Scan (upgraded 2015)

2001 Recruitment Team

2000 Telecommunication Center

Relocated/Updated

1999 Computer Aided Dispatch

1998 Rural Fire Department Dispatch

1998 Sheriff's Work Alternative Program

1997 Video Bond Call

1997 Electronic Home Monitoring

1996 Citizen Police Academy

1995 In-House Medical Program

1995 Jail Food Service Privatization

1994 Contract Policing Kishwaukee College

1994 Contract Policing Village of Shabbona

DEKALB COUNTY JAIL
HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1837 *DeKalb County Founded*
- 1856 *Our First County Jail was built in 1856, on the south east side of Sycamore and Main Street. \$5,000.00 was allocated to the project. Prior to the construction of the jail prisoners were held and guarded by sheriffs and deputies at their residences.*
- 1879 *Lumber was purchased in 1879 to build a scaffold to hang a man who had been found guilty of murder. The following was filed in an early supervisors papers "Having inspected the jail and surroundings would recommend ... an extension of the east side of the jail of 32 feet by 22 feet ... and scaffold erected therein..."
The individual, George Alexander who was scheduled to be hung, was granted a second trial by the Illinois Supreme Court, final sentence was 25 years in The State Penitentiary.*
- 1904 *On September 24th The Sycamore True Republican reports "things are good in DeKalb County, no prisoners in the County Jail over the last 3 months."*
- 1912 *The second county jail was built / reconstructed on the same site as first jail. This site is now the location of the County Administration Building.*
- 1929 *County Jail used to hold Federal prisoners, including many gangsters from Chicago.*
- 1929 *In February after the addition of 11 federal inmates the jail population reached 105 breaking all records for last 2 years.*
- 1964 *Sheriff Field Utter oversaw the transformation of the huge old barn like second floor of the jail into a modern maximum security prison. It replaced an area known as the "bird cage" The new quarters has cells and a bull pen for 12 men, four to a cell: six women and two girls. All are separated ... Total cost \$41,101.62. The new quarters makes the jail in Sycamore the most modern maximum security county jail in Illinois."
*Daily Chronicle 3/7/64**
- 1980 *In 1980 the old jail was replaced by the Public Safety Building and Jail at the north west corner of Main/Exchange in Sycamore with a total capacity of 61. Total cost for the project was \$3,144,207*
- 1984-86 *Jail space was rented to State of Illinois to house state prisoners preparing to finish sentences.*
- 1988 *The jail population was climbing to capacity. In 1989 -90 all housing units were double bunked to legal capacity. The new capacity was 89.*
- 1990 *The first of several Jail Studies were completed by the National Institute of Correction regarding the DeKalb County Jail and overcrowding.*

- 1997 *Electronic Home Monitoring Instituted by Shertff and County Board.*
- 2002 *Shertff began housing overflow inmates in other facilities on regular basis.*
- 2010 *Average Daily Population in Custody 131.*
- 2010 *County Board formed an Ad Hoc Jail Planning Committee and funding for Jail Planning Process to move forward in 2011.*
- 2011 *Formalize Jail Planning in progress.*
- 2012 *Average daily population in custody. 141.*
- 2013 *Jail on hold pending landfill lawsuit. Average daily population 134.*
- 2014 *Lawsuit completed.*
- 2014 *Jail on hold: average daily population 141.*
- 2015 *County Board Final Vote – triggering jail expansion project.*
- 2016 June 15, 2016 ground breaking Jail Expansion.**

Sources for Historical Facts

"From the Archives" by Phyllis Kelly 1987

Portrait and Biographical Album of DeKalb County (1885)

Shertff Office Annual Reports

State of the Jail Report 2002

DeKalb Daily Chronicle

The Sycamore True Republican